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Thirty-seventh Annual Report

OF THE

Commissioner
of Labor and Statistics
of Maryland

1928

J. KNOX INSLEY
Commissioner



16 West Saratoga Street
Baltimore, Maryland

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Thirty-seventh Annual Report

OF THE

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Commissioner



16 West Saratoga Street
Baltimore, Maryland

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
ALBERT C. RITCHIE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Sir:

Pursuant to the requirements of the statute creating this Bureau, I have the honor to submit herewith the thirty-seventh annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics for the year 1928.

J. KNOX INSLEY,
Commissioner

Baltimore, March 1, 1929

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**THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND STATISTICS
MARYLAND**

During the year 1928, the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics has not only made every effort to meet and enforce the legal requirements of the various labor laws coming within its jurisdiction to the best of its capacity, but it has, in addition, found it possible to make several independent surveys of labor conditions in the State.

Since 1923, the office has been collecting and compiling monthly reports covering the trend of employment and amount of payrolls in selected manufacturing industries in Maryland. During the past year, a decided effort was made, with some degree of success, to add materially to the scope of this work. This report, however, has not yet reached that degree of success which we hope to attain, and continued efforts will be made to increase its value.

Through the courtesy and cooperation of General Charles D. Gaither, Commissioner of Police, it was possible in February 1928 to make a study of the amount of actual unemployment in Baltimore City at that time. The results of this canvass were not only interesting, but revealed, in addition to the actual number of persons unemployed, several important facts connected with the situation. The findings of this survey appear elsewhere in this report.

During the summer and early fall, separate studies were made of the conditions surrounding the workers in the berry and vegetable fields and the canning establishments in the State. Special emphasis, in each case, was placed on the employment of children. In addition, a special study of one hundred cases referred to the Special Permit Department has been made. (See report, Special Permit Department.) The results of these studies will be published in separate form.

The reports made by the industrial inspectors during the year brought to the office a large quantity of material. A large part of this material has been tabulated

and is included in this report. The remainder, however, will be analyzed during the current year and will be ready for publication at a later date.

Late in 1928, the Commissioner found it possible to move into more pleasant and adequate quarters at 16 West Saratoga Street.

A financial statement of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR
AND STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1928

	Appropriation	Amount Expended	Approximate Amount of Outstanding Bills	Unexpended Balance
Total for Salaries.....	\$47,470.00	\$46,755.63	\$266.00	\$348.37
Total for Expenses.....	15,250.00	12,565.48	2,726.03	58.49
Grand Total—				
Salaries and Expenses.	\$62,720.00	\$59,321.11	\$2,992.03	\$406.86

SUMMARY

Total Appropriation for Salaries and Expenses.....	\$62,720.00
Total Amount of Salaries and Expenses.....	\$59,321.11
Approximate Outstanding Bills.....	2,992.03
	<u>\$62,313.14</u>
Amount to Revert to State.....	\$406.86

COLLECTIONS

Boiler Inspections	\$835.00
Insurance Companies	1,073.00
Commission from Insurance Companies	5.00
Refund for Telephone Calls.....	4.80
Children to Appear on Stage.....	370.00
Interest on Deposits.....	55.08
Total Amount Sent to Comptroller.....	<u>\$2,342.88</u>
Total Amount to be Deducted from Appropriation.....	2,749.74
Net Expenses of Commissioner of Labor and Statistics.....	<u>\$59,970.26</u>

NUMBER OF FIRST INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN 1928

County	Number of Establishments	Child Labor	Ten-Hour Law	Factory and Home-workers	General	Total Number
Total.....	23,133	1,303	5,853	2,647	14,910	24,713
Baltimore City.....	16,779	935	4,171	2,359	10,776	18,241
Allegany.....	698	34	294	45	377	750
Anne Arundel.....	374	14	107	25	164	310
Baltimore.....	222	12	50	20	165	247
Calvert.....	51	—	1	—	50	51
Caroline.....	223	34	55	4	136	229
Carroll.....	238	8	73	10	161	252
Cecil.....	238	10	59	11	176	256
Charles.....	56	—	5	—	49	54
Dorchester.....	498	43	87	29	398	557
Frederick.....	433	26	152	22	204	404
Garrett.....	76	2	19	4	52	77
Harford.....	309	18	66	7	177	268
Howard.....	40	2	10	5	28	45
Kent.....	226	5	53	3	161	222
Montgomery.....	273	4	54	10	214	282
Prince George's.....	174	2	32	8	137	179
Queen Anne's.....	169	6	33	1	121	161
St. Mary's.....	53	—	5	1	48	54
Somerset.....	402	32	68	10	296	406
Talbot.....	278	32	53	8	188	281
Washington.....	521	26	201	30	294	551
Wicomico.....	428	35	115	25	277	452
Worcester.....	374	23	90	10	261	384

In 1928, the industrial inspectors made a total of 24,713 first inspections in Maryland, of which 18,241 were in Baltimore City. In addition, however, 8,792 reinspections were made in Baltimore and 1,779 in the various counties, making a total of 35,284 first inspections and reinspections made during the year.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF MINES

During the year 1928 there were no labor disturbances in the Western Maryland coal fields. During the entire year, with the exception of the last two months, there was a surplus of mine labor. In some of the mines operating in the thin seams, especially those around Westernport, there was a shortage of employes during the last two months of the year. A considerable number of miners either left the coal field for other coal regions in order to secure employment or went into other lines of industrial activities during the year.

Quite a number of coal mine employes continued work in the plant of the Kelley-Springfield Company at Cumberland, Md., and in the plant of the American Cellulose and Chemical Company at Amicelli, Md., as well as for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and for contractors in and about Cumberland.

It is estimated that approximately 1,500 people, the greater part of whom are males, are employed in Cumberland but reside in towns in Georges Creek and travel to and from their homes to their places of employment either by private automobile or by bus lines.

REPORT OF BOILER INSPECTORS

During 1928, 157 boilers were inspected, 116 in Baltimore City, 41 in the various counties throughout the State. Of the total number of boilers, 58 were old and 99 new. The inspectors condemned 15 boilers throughout the year.

REPORT OF STRIKES

Reports of few strikes reached the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics during 1928. During the summer, there was a strike in Baltimore City of the unions affiliated with the Allied Building Trades Council, and, in November, a strike of the drivers of the Yellow Cab Company, was called.

CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY

In Baltimore City, a total number of 8,413 employment certificates were issued to children in 1928. Of these, 586 were temporary certificates, issued because of some physical defect or because some further proof of age was necessary. Of the remaining 7,827, 5,384 were general certificates, 1,260 vacation, and 1,183 vocational; 4,256 were first certificates, and 3,571 were issued to children who had secured employment certificates of the same character previously. In each case more boys than girls secured certificates.

Of the 4,045 boys and girls who secured first general and vacation certificates, 73.7 per cent were born in Baltimore; 15.1 per cent in Maryland, outside Baltimore; 9.5 per cent in the United States, outside Maryland; and 1.7 per cent in foreign countries. In submitting evidence of their statements of age, 63.6 per cent of the children who secured first general and vacation certificates offered official birth records, and 30 per cent produced church records or other documentary evidence. Only 6.4 per cent of these certificates were issued upon only affidavits of the parents or guardians and physical examinations.

Only 69.2 per cent of the fathers of these children were reported to have been born in America. Of the fathers who had been born in foreign countries, the largest number, 9.4 per cent, had been born in Poland. The second largest number, 6.5 per cent, had been born in Italy.

During the year, 1,714 boys and 1,247 girls secured first general employment certificates in Baltimore City. Of the total number, 2,961, only 35.2 per cent had completed the eighth grade or more.

The reports indicate that 61 per cent of the children who secured first general employment certificates in Baltimore in 1928 entered the manufacturing and mechanical industries: 29.2 per cent entered wholesale or retail stores or restaurants. While more boys than girls entered the mercantile stores, approximately equal numbers secured work in the manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Of the children who secured first vacation employment certificates during the year, 67.4 per cent were boys. While the larger number of girls, 69.4 per cent entered the manufacturing and mechanical industries, the boys secured work in the manufacturing and mechanical industries and mercantile establishments in almost equal numbers.

Of the children who secured first general employment certificates in Baltimore, 432 were to be paid by piece work; 23 were to be paid by time; 66 were to receive no regular wages, but in return for their work were to be given board, lodging, clothes, spending money, etc.; 720 were unable to state what wages they would receive. Of the 1,720 who reported the amount of wages, the largest group, 491, were to receive weekly an amount falling between \$8.00 and \$9.00.

An analysis of information secured from the boys and girls securing first general and vacation employment certificates indicates that in 75.5 per cent of the cases, both parents were living at the time of application; in 16.8 per cent, the mothers only were living; in 5.3 per cent, the children were motherless; while in 2.4 per cent, the children were orphans.

Of the parents or guardians accompanying these children, 9.2 per cent were unable to write their names.

Of the children who were leaving school to receive first general employment certificates, 78.2 per cent reported that they were doing so because their financial assistance at home was needed; 14.6 per cent were doing so either because they wanted to leave school or because they wanted to work. In 7.2 per cent of the cases, this information was not secured.

Throughout the year, 159 children in Baltimore were refused employment certificates, 134 general, 25 vacation. In the counties, 19 vacation employment certificates were refused because the applicants were under fourteen years of age.

In Baltimore a total number of 2,061 children, 876 boys and 1,185 girls, secured statements of age, indicating that they were sixteen years of age or more. Ten statements of this nature were refused. In the counties, 233 statements of age were issued.

In the counties, a total of 1,622 employment certificates were issued during the year. Of the 300 general certificates, 279 were original and 21 subsequent. Of the 1,322 vacation certificates, 1,222 were first certificates and 100 were issued to children who had secured vacation certificates previously.

In connection with the cooperative work between the Commissioner's office and a number of retail stores in Baltimore City, the names of 728 children, 194 boys and 534 girls, were referred to the office for verification of age with the following results:

	Total	Boys	Girls
Found to be of legal working age.....	520	129	391
Found to be under legal working age	97	20	77
Had left firm before age could be established.....	111	45	66

The following is a summary of the reports made by the School Attendance officers in regard to children in Baltimore City whose employment certificates were returned to the Commissioner's office during the year:

	Total	Boys	Girls
Working without permit.....	7	3	4
Could not be located.....	28	15	13
Working at home or in domestic service.....	202	18	184
Returned to school.....	80	52	28
Looking for work.....	52	38	14
No information obtainable.....	14	10	4
Subsequent permit secured before officer called.....	400	256	144
Moved away from city.....	32	17	15
Ill.....	5	1	4
Committed to corrective institution..	7	6	1
Married.....	6	1	5
Deceased.....	4	4	—
Total.....	837	421	416

NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO
CHILDREN IN MARYLAND IN 1920, 1925,
1926, 1927, and 1928

Year	Total	Baltimore City	Counties
1920.....	16,734	15,255	1,479
1925.....	14,433	11,796	2,637
1926.....	14,194	12,697	1,497
1927.....	11,887	10,542	1,345
1928.....	10,035	8,413	1,622

NUMBER GENERAL, VACATION, AND VOCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES SECURED BY
CHILDREN IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928

Kind of Certificate	Total Number	General			Vacation			Vocational		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total Number.....	7,827	5,384	3,073	2,311	1,260	860	400	1,183	916	267
First	4,256	2,961	1,714	1,247	1,084	731	353	211	156	55
Subsequent	3,571	2,423	1,359	1,064	176	129	47	972	760	212

NUMBER TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES SECURED BY CHILDREN IN BALTIMORE
CITY IN 1928

Reason for Issuing Temporary Certificates	Total Number	General			Vacation		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total number.....	586	429	231	198	157	102	55
Physical defects.....	322	253	139	114	69	43	26
Further proof of age needed.....	264	176	92	84	88	59	29

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING EMPLOYMENT
CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES IN 1928,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES
AND KIND OF CERTIFICATE

Counties	Total Number	General Certificates			Vacation Certificates		
		Total	First	Subse- quent	Total	First	Subse- quent
Total Number.....	1,622	300	279	21	1,322	1,222	100
Allegany.....	206	104	98	6	102	91	11
Anne Arundel.....	12	12	12	—	—	—	—
Caroline.....	136	22	21	1	114	79	35
Carroll.....	97	25	22	3	72	62	10
Cecil.....	10	—	—	—	10	9	1
Dorchester.....	317	10	7	3	307	291	16
Frederick.....	143	10	10	—	133	133	—
Garrett.....	16	16	16	—	—	—	—
Harford.....	37	—	—	—	37	35	2
Kent.....	10	1	1	—	9	9	—
Prince George's.....	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Queen Anne's.....	17	2	2	—	15	14	1
St. Mary's.....	5	—	—	—	5	3	2
Somerset.....	154	7	7	—	147	147	—
Talbot.....	78	5	4	1	73	63	10
Washington.....	163	56	49	7	107	95	12
Wicomico.....	108	25	25	—	83	83	—
Worcester.....	108	—	—	—	108	108	—

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GEN-
ERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES
IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

Place of Birth	Total Number	Per Cent	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total Number.....	4,045	100.0	2,961	1,084
Baltimore.....	2,982	73.7	2,209	773
Maryland, outside Baltimore	612	15.1	444	168
United States, outside Maryland.....	384	9.5	256	128
Foreign country.....	67	1.7	52	15

EVIDENCE OF AGE SUBMITTED BY CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928

Evidence of Age Submitted	Total Number	Per Cent	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total Number.....	4,045	100.0	2,961	1,084
Baltimore birth records.....	1,968	48.7	1,451	517
Maryland birth records.....	421	10.5	312	109
Other State birth records.....	149	3.7	96	53
Foreign birth records.....	30	0.7	26	4
Religious certificates.....	1,198	29.6	883	315
Other documents.....	16	.4	11	5
Affidavits.....	247	6.0	169	78
Physical examinations.....	16	.4	13	3

NATIVITY OF FATHERS OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928

Nativity of Father	Total Number	Per Cent	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total Number.....	4,045	100.0	2,961	1,084
American Negro.....	87	2.2	40	47
American White.....	2,711	67.0	2,017	694
American Hebrew.....	49	1.2	32	17
Bohemian.....	32	.8	25	7
English.....	24	.6	14	10
German.....	135	3.3	112	23
Hungarian.....	22	.5	18	4
Irish.....	19	.4	13	6
Italian.....	262	6.5	188	74
Lithuanian.....	35	.9	23	12
Polish.....	379	9.4	273	106
Russian Hebrew.....	156	3.9	105	51
Scotch.....	14	.3	10	4
Others.....	116	2.9	87	29
Unknown.....	4	.1	4	—

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO KIND OF CERTIFICATE AND INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION ENTERED.

Occupation and Industry Entered	Total Number	Kind of Certificate	
		General	Vacation
Total Number.....	4,045	2,961	1,084
Manufacturing and Mechanical.....	2,468	1,898	570
Apprentices.....	116	93	23
Operatives.....	971	751	220
Office.....	113	94	19
Other.....	1,268	960	308
Mercantile.....	1,183	770	413
Selling.....	414	253	161
Cash, bundle, messenger.....	516	320	196
Office.....	37	33	4
Other.....	216	164	52
Office.....	141	116	25
Public messengers.....	183	125	58
Other.....	70	52	18

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE AND INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION ENTERED

Industry and Occupation Entered	Total Number	Boys				Girls			
		Total	White		Colored		Total	White	
			14	15	14	15		14	15
Total Number.....	2,961	1,714	1,142	536	17	19	1,247	901	341
Manufacturing and Mechanical.....	1,898	952	653	278	9	12	946	726	217
Apprentices.....	93	79	50	27	1	1	14	11	3
Operatives.....	751	339	243	95	.....	.....	412	303	108
Office.....	94	55	35	20	.....	.....	39	30	9
Other.....	960	479	325	136	7	11	481	382	97
Mercantile.....	770	499	302	185	6	6	271	159	111
Selling.....	253	161	93	65	2	1	92	50	42
Cash, bundle, messenger.....	320	263	177	81	2	3	57	34	23
Office.....	33	14	9	5	.....	.....	19	7	12
Other.....	164	61	23	34	2	2	103	68	34
Office.....	116	95	55	40	.....	.....	21	9	12
Public messenger.....	125	125	104	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	52	43	28	12	2	1	9	7	1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN
BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE, AND
INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION ENTERED

Industry and Occupation Entered	Total Number	Boys				Girls			
		Total	White		Colored		Total	White	
			14	15	14	15		14	15
Total Number.....	1,084	731	477	209	32	13	353	218	133
Manufacturing and Mechanical.....	570	325	213	92	13	7	245	172	71
Apprentices.....	23	22	16	6	.....	.....	1	1	1
Operatives.....	220	103	78	24	1	.....	117	86	29
Office.....	19	19	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	308	181	108	54	12	7	127	85	42
Mercantile.....	413	319	204	92	18	5	94	39	55
Selling.....	161	112	78	32	1	1	49	16	33
Cash, bundle messenger.....	196	182	115	47	16	4	14	6	8
Office.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Other.....	52	24	10	13	1	.....	28	17	11
Office.....	25	15	7	8	.....	.....	10	4	6
Public messenger.....	58	57	44	13	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other.....	18	15	9	4	1	1	3	3	.....

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN
THE COUNTIES IN 1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AND AGE

Counties	Total Number	Boys				Girls					
		Total	White		Colored		Total	White		Colored	
			14	15	14	15		14	15	14	15
Total Number.....	279	153	74	71	4	4	126	51	71	2	2
Allegany	98	55	29	25		1	43	22	21		
Anne Arundel.....	12	9	3	3	1	2	3	1	2		
Caroline	21	6	3	3			15	7	8		
Carroll	22	3	2	1			19	6	13		
Dorchester	7	5	2	2	1		2		1	1	
Frederick	10	2	2	2			8	1	7		
Garrett	16	13	5	8			3	1	2		
Kent	1						1		1		
Prince George's	5	4	1	3			1		1		
Queen Anne's	2	2									
Somerset	7	2	1	1	2		5	1	4		
Talbot	4	1					3				
Washington	49	37	20	17		1	12	4	8	1	2
Wicomico	25	14	8	6			11	8	3		

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16) SECURING FIRST VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN
THE COUNTIES IN 1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AND AGE.

Counties	Total Number	Boys				Girls					
		Total	White		Colored		Total	White		Colored	
			14	15	14	15		14	15	14	15
Total Number	1222	704	325	167	82	518	221	108	108	81	
Allegany	91	56	39	14	.....	35	21	14	.....	1
Caroline	79	33	15	8	4	46	27	8	10	.....
Carroll	62	34	25	9	.....	28	23	5	.....	.....
Cecil	9	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester	291	146	43	24	32	145	43	19	48	35	
Frederick	133	91	52	28	4	42	22	20	.....	.....
Harford	35	20	14	6	.....	15	11	2	2	.....
Kent	9	6	4	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Queen Anne's	14	8	4	1	3	6	1	1	3	1	
St. Mary's	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Somerset	147	69	11	12	22	78	13	12	22	31	
Talbot	63	43	11	5	7	20	9	5	6	.....
Washington	95	59	39	18	1	36	23	13	.....	5
Wicomico	83	61	35	20	4	22	7	1	9	7	
Worcester	108	67	26	19	4	41	18	8	8	.....

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFUSED EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN
1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND REASON FOR REFUSAL

Reasons for Refusals	Total Number	General Certificates			Vacation Certificates		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Number.....	159	134	89	45	25	16	9
Forbidden occupations.....	37	32	30	2	5	3	2
Below grade.....	33	32	18	14	1	.....	1
Failure to pass educational test.....	28	28	15	13	.....	.....	.....
Forbidden hours.....	11	6	5	1	5	3	2
Under age.....	28	17	11	6	11	8	3
Physical defects.....	22	19	10	9	3	2	1

Medical Report

A resume of the work of the medical department shows 7,581 examinations made. There were a number made for over sixteen statements.

There were 322 given temporary permits until the physical defects were corrected and there were 22 refused permits, because the defects were of such a nature that no treatment nor correction would fit the child for any employment.

The cooperation received was practically 100%, not always willingly given, nor given at once. Sometimes the child was carried along for months, but in the end treatment was received and correction made, much to the child's comfort, happiness, and safety.

Of all defects, defects of vision rank first. In nearly all cases the child had been told of its difficulty at school, but no attention given the condition and no effort made to correct it.

No effort has been made to withhold a permit because of poor teeth and adenoids and tonsils. Children were instructed, however, to go to dental clinics, and to seek the advice of family doctor or throat clinic. In view of the fact that many heads of families have been out of work, the children present themselves in remarkably good condition. One is led to believe that the efforts of former years are bearing fruit; the results of the examinations prove it. Many of those presenting themselves for labor permits are younger brothers and sisters of former applicants. There are few apprentices amongst the group we examine, and there is nothing binding in the apprenticeship as there is in foreign countries. The child is a free agent and may leave when he so desires.

It has been indeed remarkable that those applying for subsequent permits and are resurveyed show a normal gain in height and weight. This proves that the occupations allowed have no stunting effect. Our work does not get us in touch with the industrial accidents to adoles-

cents, so it is impossible to determine the fatigue hours of them.

It is quite safe, however, that the hours allowed, eight hours, between seven A. M. and seven P. M. are the logical ones.

In nearly all industries employing juvenile workers the hours are from eight A. M. to four-thirty P. M., allowing one-half hour for lunch.

Occupational neuroses formerly encountered are entirely absent.

The extremely untidy and vermin infected child is also a thing of the past.

Many of the children report that they are going to night school and are proud of the advance made.

It is hoped that those who formerly worked on permits and are now employers will see that those who follow them are saved many needless hardships, and that the necessary labor saving and safety devices are installed, so that industry may be made both profitable and enjoyable.

ANNA S. ABERCROMBIE, M.D.

Report of the Special Permit Department

One of the functions of the State Department of Labor is to carry out the provisions of an act passed in 1918 relating to "backward school children". The original intention of this act was to render a service to children mentally handicapped who would naturally have difficulties in securing employment and becoming self-supporting and law abiding citizens.

We find in carrying out this work that our efforts fall into three distinct divisions,— (1) examination of the child to determine whether he should be returned to school or permitted to secure employment; (2) placement; (3) follow up of children who are permitted to leave school. Our work in carrying out successfully these three functions has been hampered by the lack of sufficient personnel in the department, which at present con-

sists only of a medical examiner, supervisor and stenographer. We, therefore, have had to curtail our work in the placement of children to a great extent.

Most of the children coming for special work permits are referred from the School Attendance Department of Baltimore City. Some are found illegally employed by the Inspectors of the Bureau and are referred to this Department because they have been released from school before they fulfilled their grade requirements. Some few are referred from the Counties. Every child who is referred to the department for a permit must secure a data sheet filled out by the principal of the last school attended, indicating his mental ability and accomplishment while there. A parent is requested to appear with the child and information concerning the social status of the family and the child's environment is secured. Examination is then given on the Yerkes Point Scale or the Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon Test to determine the intelligence of the child. A decision is then made as to whether the child should be returned to school or permitted to enter industry. Difficulties frequently prevent our making a proper decision. For instance, a number of children, especially girls, are permitted to withdraw from school permanently by the School Attendance Department for domestic service. The School Attendance Law permits the Attendance Department to withdraw any child, who has reached the age of fourteen, for domestic service or agricultural pursuits, irrespective of the grade attainment, if the Attendance Department feels that there is justifiable cause for withdrawal. Frequently we find that a child has been withdrawn for some economic reason, such as to care for the home while the mother works, or because of the illness of some member of the family. After remaining home for a period of time ranging from a few months to two years the child very often decides to apply for a work permit although in many instances the conditions prevailing in the home when the child is released from school have not changed to any material extent. Lack of interest on the part of the par-

ents in the child's attendance often results in truancy and difficulties with the attendance officers; in these cases too the child is finally withdrawn on the "domestic service" plea.

We feel that no child should be withdrawn from school for economic pressure or to shoulder some other responsibility in the family until he has completed the required grade in school. In these cases the social agencies in the city should be called on to adjust matters so that the child may be given the opportunity to continue his education. The excuse of "truancy" is simply an easy way out of a difficult problem. Sending the children into industry with a limited amount of education is not the most intelligent solution. These children flaunt the law and because the parents refuse to cooperate, the child is permitted to do as he pleases. When these types come to us for permits we are handicapped. First, the law permitting withdrawal for domestic service prevents us from returning these children to school when we feel that they are capable of further training. If we do not grant these children permits we feel that they will secure employment somewhere and work illegally, thus defeating the purpose of the law. Secondly, many of these children have been out of school for periods ranging from one year to two years, so that to return them would be a serious problem. The child would be placed in a class far below his chronological age and new problems would arise which would only complicate matters. In these cases we confer with the Director of the School Attendance Department, Mr. Martin M. Hihn, and permits are often granted with the understanding that the child attend night school. His attendance is then checked by the night school division.

Because of the inestimable value of knowing something of the child's background before making a decision as to his future, a large amount of our time is consumed in securing data and making investigations to determine whether or not the child should be withdrawn from school. We feel that education of some kind for these classes of individuals is very valuable and we make every

effort to have children continue their school work whenever possible. We do not hold economic pressure in the family as sufficient excuse for withdrawing a child from school. It simply means that the same problem will appear in another generation.

Very little placement work is done by us. We have never been able to develop, to a large extent, opportunities for these mentally retarded children. The supervisor has made many personal contacts with various industries and through this has been able to do some placement work, but we feel that this should be a much more active function of the department. After our mental examination we get an idea as to the child's ability and the type of job in which he could make an adjustment. If these jobs were available the adjustment of the child would be much simpler. As an example we might cite the following case. A distinctly retarded boy had shown aptitude in cane work and carpentry. When he applied for a permit we found that his mother wanted him to do clerical work and through friends had secured him a job as an errand boy, which was eventually to lead to this position if the boy was found satisfactory. Our examination clearly showed that the boy could never progress in any work which required any more than very simple cerebration. We urged the parents to permit the boy to work in a chair factory making cane seats. The parents realized that this was advisable and the boy was permitted to secure work along the lines for which he showed aptitude.

The department, however, cannot carry out this work alone. The employers must be educated to the idea that these children are below normal and that they cannot be handled as normal children. Sometimes a little patience is required before a boy who has a very low mentality is able to grasp any simple procedure. If the employer discharges him after a day or two because the boy is not doing entirely satisfactory work, the boy becomes discouraged and we have more difficulty in placing this boy in his second job. If a misunderstanding again occurs, the case becomes still more difficult and often times it is

almost impossible to get the boy to try any work. This function should be carried on through a Junior Placement Bureau which could instruct employers who are altruistic enough to be interested, and in this connection we might say that a large majority of business men are only too willing to help these children when they know the circumstances. Until some method is worked out whereby the child can be sent to us with a complete social investigation, very little work can be done on one of the most important divisions in the Special Permit Department,—that of developing really satisfactory jobs for these retarded children.

Our follow up work is carried on satisfactorily. After a child secures employment he is given a card to report back to the office in two months. If he loses his employment in the meantime he is advised to report immediately. If he has difficulties with his employer and he feels that he might be discharged he is asked to return and talk the matter over with us. Quite frequently we get in touch with the employer and the matter is straightened out as soon as he realizes the state of affairs. Investigations are made to find out how the children are doing in their places of employment. If a child is doing satisfactorily at the end of two months he is again asked to return in a period of three or four months and in the meantime another check is made to find out whether the child is becoming a useful member in industry.

Many children, again, lose their work and fail to report or do not secure employment and do not come near us. Postals and letters are sent to the parents of these children requesting that the children be sent in, and if these are not obeyed the child is summoned to Juvenile Court. The Police Department has been particularly helpful in locating children who have moved without our knowledge.

We find our chief difficulty among the colored boys. Work is very difficult to secure for colored boys of permit age and they, themselves, make very little effort to find it. A problem again arises as to what to do with these children who refuse to secure employment or to go to

school. Warnings from the Juvenile Court sometimes suffice, and sometimes the children are sent to the Parental School. However, the School Attendance Department because of crowded conditions does not desire to send children over the age of fourteen into the Parental Schools and we have no method of coping with this problem which is a very dangerous one, for if these children are permitted to flaunt authority they will become the shiftless, indolent and often times the criminal class of the next generation.

During the past year we have had many conferences with members of the School Department and representatives of social agencies in order to work out a better program for the retarded child in the community. We feel that we were unusually fortunate in securing through Mr. Paul T. Beisser, Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, the services of two trained social investigators who have made a study of one hundred cases referred to the Special Permit Department. The result of this study will be published in a separate report very shortly.

We wish to express our appreciation of the cooperation and interest which Dr. Insley, the Commissioner, has shown. The field of the handicapped child is a very fertile one and there are many opportunities to do real work in aiding these unfortunates to make a satisfactory adjustment in the community and thus become self-supporting and law abiding citizens.

EDWARD A. KITLOWSKI, M.D.

Report of Industrial Inspectors

In all, 1,303 establishments in Maryland, in which children are employed, were visited by the industrial inspectors in 1928, 935 in Baltimore City and 368 in the counties. Of these establishments, 420 were revisited during the year.

While the new inspection cards were not received early enough in the year to secure complete information for all children found employed, the following shows the distribution of children found working in 873 establishments in Baltimore City.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 873 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY
IN 1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AND INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED

Industry	Number of Estab-lish- ments	Total Number of Children	Boys			Girls		
			Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
All industries.....	883	2,854	1,489	1,466	23	1,365	1,358	7
All manufacturing industries.....	425	1,923	794	786	8	1,129	1,126	3
Brass, bronze and copper.....	2	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemicals.....	10	27	18	18	.....	9	9	.....
Food products.....	41	193	66	66	.....	127	127	.....
Canning.....	10	56	21	21	.....	35	35	.....
Other food products.....	31	137	45	45	.....	92	92	.....
Iron and steel.....	16	27	21	21	.....	6	6	.....
Leather.....	29	74	43	42	1	31	31	.....
Boots and shoes.....	10	44	25	25	.....	19	19	.....
Shoe repairs.....	11	15	12	11	1	3	3	.....
Other leather products.....	8	15	6	6	.....	9	9	.....
Lumber.....	29	80	76	76	.....	4	4	.....
Furniture.....	10	14	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millwork.....	19	66	62	62	.....	4	4	.....
Electrical machinery.....	4	6	5	5	.....	1	1	.....
Metal products.....	11	121	87	87	.....	34	34	.....
Paper and printing.....	78	195	133	133	.....	62	62	.....
Printing and publishing.....	62	128	114	114	.....	14	14	.....
Paper boxes.....	16	67	19	19	.....	48	48	.....
Rubber.....	4	8	5	5	.....	3	3	.....
Stone, clay, and glass.....	6	96	79	79	.....	17	16	.....

Textiles.....	162	849	150	144	6	699	697	2
Men's clothing.....	83	581	80	75	5	500	500	1
Women's clothing.....	28	71	12	12		59	59	
Cleaning and pressing.....	12	29	9	8	1	20	20	
Shirts.....	8	44	14	14		30	29	1
Neckwear.....	5	11				11	11	
Cotton.....	5	5	5	5				
Pajamas and underwear.....	12	68	13	13		55	55	
Hemstitching and buttonholes.....	2	2	2	2				
Caps and millinery.....	1	6				6	6	
Other textiles.....	6	32	15	15		17	17	
Umbrellas.....	4	39	8	8		31	31	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	29	203	98	97	1	105	105	
All mechanical industries.....	42	174	169	168	1	5	5	
Automobile repairing.....	3	3	3	3				
Barbers'.....	8	8	8	7	1			
Beauty parlors.....	2	2				2	2	
Electricians'.....	5	5	4	4		1	1	
Laundries.....	1	1				1	1	
Painters'.....	2	2	2	2				
Paperhangers'.....	1	1	1	1				
Photographers'.....	2	2	2	2				
Plumbers'.....	6	6	6	6				
Public utilities.....	12	144	143	143		1	1	
All mercantile establishments.....	382	684	461	447	14	223	219	4
Small retail stores.....	279	336	272	260	12	64	62	2
Retail department stores.....	30	250	103	103		147	147	
Wholesale stores.....	60	82	72	70	2	10	8	2
Wholesale and retail stores.....	13	16	14	14		2	2	
Offices.....	25	51	43	43		8	8	
Miscellaneous industries.....	9	22	22	22				

In Baltimore City violations of the Child Labor Laws were discovered in 248 establishments, involving 351 children; 276 boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years were found working without the required employment certificates having been secured and filed with the employers; 31 children were under fourteen years of age; 37 were employed after seven o'clock in the evening; 35 were working more than eight hours a day; 12 children were working at forbidden occupations.

While, generally, the cooperation of the employers and parents was sought and secured, it was necessary to take thirteen cases to court. In six cases, convictions were secured, and the employers fined. In two additional cases the parents were fined. The remaining five cases were dismissed.

As a result of the cooperation secured, 157 children secured employment certificates; 3 were refused certificates; the working schedule of 26 boys and girls were changed to meet the legal requirements; the occupations of five were changed, 2 returned to school; and 170 were dismissed.

In the counties, violations of the Child Labor Laws were discovered in 180 establishments and involved 362 children. Of these boys and girls, 268 between 14 and 16 years of age, were working without employment certificates; 95 were under 13 years of age; 4 were employed after seven o'clock in the evening; 1 more than eight hours a day; and 1 at a forbidden occupation. In disposing of these violations, 193 children were required to secure employment certificates, and instructions to dismiss 169 were given. One case in the counties was taken to court, the employer found guilty, and sentence suspended for twelve months.

The counties in which the violations were found follow:

	Number Establishments	Number Children
Baltimore City	248	351
Allegany	5	5
Anne Arundel	14	16
Baltimore	4	4
Caroline	16	35
Carroll	9	9
Dorchester	35	93
Garrett	1	1
Harford	4	5
Kent	4	4
Montgomery	3	6
Queen Anne's	1	1

Somerset	20	58
Talbot	17	25
Wicomico	30	63
Worcester	17	37
Total number	423	713

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 863
ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY
AND DAILY HOURS WORKED.

Industry	Total Number of Children	Number of Children Working Less Than Eight Hours Per Day	Number of Children Working Eight Hours Per Day
Total Number.....	2,798	390	2,408
Manufacturing industries.....	1,867	103	1,764
Mechanical industries.....	174	35	139
Mercantile industries.....	684	219	465
Offices.....	51	32	19
Miscellaneous.....	22	1	21

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 863
ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND DAILY HOURS
OF WORK.

Number of Hours Per Day	Total Number of Children	Number of Boys	Number of Girls
Total Number.....	*2,798	1,468	1,330
Less than eight hours.....	390	235	155
Eight hours.....	2,408	1,233	1,175

* Does not include 56 boys and girls found working in canning establishments.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 362 ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COUNTIES, IN 1928,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AND NATURE OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED

Industry	Number of Estab- lish- ments	Total Number of Children	Boys			Girls		
			Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
All industries	362	1,430	815	473	342	615	397	218
All manufacturing industries.....	232	1,149	554	356	198	595	380	215
Food products.....	177	948	446	255	191	502	283	214
Canning, fruits and vegetables.....	170	920	436	249	187	484	272	212
Canning, seafood.....	6	27	9	5	4	18	16	2
Other food products.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather.....	2	6	2	2	.....	4	4	.....
Lumber.....	8	12	10	6	4	2	2	.....
Paper and printing.....	4	4	3	3	.....	1	1	.....
Stone, clay, and glass.....	9	56	54	51	3	2	2	.....
Textiles.....	26	113	31	31	.....	82	81	1
Cleaning and pressing.....	5	5	2	2	.....	3	2	1
Textiles, other than cleaning and pressing.....	21	108	29	29	.....	79	79	.....
Transportation equipment.....	1	2	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	4	7	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
All mechanical industries.....	26	159	157	20	137	2	1	1
Amusements.....	3	4	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
Automobile repairing.....	2	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....

Barbers'	8	8	7	1	.....	.....
Electricians'	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Laundries	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Public utilities	8	140	9	131	.....	.....
Miscellaneous mechanical	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
All mercantile establishments	103	121	96	7	18	2
Small retail stores	94	103	87	7	9	2
Retail department stores	3	9	3	.....	6	.....
Wholesale stores	4	6	5	.....	1	.....
Wholesale and retail stores	2	3	1	.....	2	.....
Offices	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....

NEWSBOYS AND STREET TRADERS

Baltimore

During the year 1928, 2,688 badges were issued to newsboys and street traders in Baltimore City. Of these, 1,958 were born in Baltimore, 271 in Maryland, outside of Baltimore City, 425 in the United States outside Maryland, and 34 in foreign countries. As usual, every effort was made to comply with the legal requirements in regard to evidence of age furnished, and in accordance therewith, 1,452 children submitted Baltimore birth records in proof of their age, 221 Maryland birth records were offered, and 128 birth records from other states and 6 foreign birth records were obtained, making a total of 1,807 badges, or 67.2 per cent of the whole, which were issued upon receipt of official birth records. In addition, 537 boys who secured badges submitted baptismal and other church records in proof of their age and 15 documents of other nature were shown. In other words, 87.8 per cent of all boys who obtained newsboys' or street traders' licenses in Baltimore produced documentary evidence to support their statements of age. The remaining number were issued upon affidavit of the parents or guardians and physical examination.

In addition to the 2,625 newsboys' badges and 63 street traders' licenses issued in Baltimore City, thirteen newsboys' badges were refused.

A total number of 2,649 violations were reported to the Baltimore office during 1928. Of these 2,624 were boys and 25 girls. The inspectors reported 2,410 cases, 136 reports came through the police department, 69 through the school attendance department, and 34 through other sources.

In all, 747 unlicensed boys, 16 girls, and 316 boys who had secured badges were summoned to the office during the year. As a result 156 badges were revoked for various periods of time: 61 for five days, 87 for ten days, 6 for 30 days, and 2 for three months. Ninety children, 83 of whom were boys and 9 girls, were taken to the Juvenile Court. Of these, 2 were fined \$1.45 each; 14 were released on probation; 42 were placed on informal probation; and 34 were dismissed with warning.

During the year 1,478 letters notifying parents and guardians of violations were sent out, and 8 newspaper agents were summoned to the office for furnishing unlicensed boys papers.

One news agent was arrested for interfering with an inspection, and as a result thereof was fined \$2.45.

In compliance with the legal requirements, 83 children were given licenses to appear on the stage in Baltimore City. Of these, 49 were white and 34 were colored. Thirty-five (35) boys and 48 girls secured these licenses. In all, 3 children were refused licenses of this nature.

Cumberland and Hagerstown

During the year 1928, 124 newsboys' badges were issued in Cumberland and 183 in Hagerstown, which, combined with the number issued in Baltimore, makes a total number of 2,995 issued throughout the State. Three badges were refused in Cumberland and 2 in Hagerstown.

In Cumberland, 23 violations were reported and in Hagerstown 28. Fourteen unlicensed boys and 37 boys who had secured badges previously were summoned to the office, and, as a result, 37 badges were revoked for various periods of time, ranging from 5 days to 2 months. In addition, 156 letters were sent to parents and guardians advising them of violations. The names of 29 boys in Cumberland and 18 in Hagerstown who had failed to return their badges or renew them were sent to the judges, who dismissed them upon their promises to comply with the requirements.

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS AND STREET TRADERS SECURING
BADGES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO AGE AND BIRTHPLACE

Age in Years	Total Number	Per Cent	Birthplace			
			Baltimore	Maryland Outside Baltimore	United States Outside Maryland	Foreign Country
Total number	2,688	100.0	1,958	271	425	34
10.....	52	1.9	39	6	5	2
11.....	136	5.1	105	18	13	.....
12.....	579	21.5	404	65	103	7
13.....	799	29.7	595	72	130	2
14.....	740	27.5	546	74	109	11
15.....	382	14.3	269	36	65	12

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS AND STREET TRADERS SECURING
BADGES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND
KIND OF BADGE

Age in Years	Kind of Badge Issued			Kind of Badge Refused		
	Total Number	Newsboys	Other Street Traders	Total Number	Newsboys	Other Street Traders
Total Number.....	2,688	2,625	63	13	13	.....
9.....				1	1	.....
10.....	52	52	.....	1	1	.....
11.....	136	136	.....	11	11	.....
12.....	579	579	.....	.....	.....	.....
13.....	799	799	.....	.....	.....	.....
14.....	740	704	36	.....	.....	.....
15.....	382	355	27	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS AND STREET TRADERS SECURING
BADGES IN MARYLAND IN 1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORD-
ING TO CITY AND EVIDENCE OF AGE SUBMITTED

Evidence of Age	Total Number	Per Cent	City		
			Balti- more	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total numbers.....	2,995	100.0	2,688	124	183
Baltimore birth record.....	1,452	48.5	1,452	.....	.....
Maryland birth record.....	397	13.3	221	73	103
Other State birth record.....	141	4.7	128	6	7
Foreign birth record.....	6	.1	6	.....	.....
Religious certificate.....	569	19.0	537	15	17
Other document.....	29	1.0	15	8	6
Affidavit.....	400	13.4	328	22	50
Physical examination.....	1	*	1	.....	.....

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS AND STREET TRADERS SECURING BADGES AND REFUSED BADGES
IN MARYLAND IN 1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND CITY

Age in Years	Total Number of Cases	Number Badges Issued				Number Badges Refused			
		Total	Balti- more	Cumber- land	Hagers- town	Total	Balti- more	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total Number.....	3,013	2,995	2,688	124	183	18	13	3	2
9.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
10.....	71	68	52	5	11	3	1	.....	2
11.....	170	156	136	10	10	14	11	3	.....
12.....	676	676	579	37	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
13.....	885	885	799	34	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
14.....	806	806	740	26	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
15.....	404	404	382	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET TRADERS' VIOLATIONS REPORTED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928

Source of Report	Number of Violations
Total Number.....	*2,649
By inspectors.....	2,410
By Police Department.....	136
By School Attendance Department.....	69
Through other sources.....	34

* 2,624 boys, 25 girls.

NUMBER OF UNLICENSED CHILDREN SUMMONED TO BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1928

Nature of Violation	Number of Children Summoned		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Number.....	763	747	16
Selling papers.....	658	653	5
Helpers on huckster wagons.....	5	5	.....
Selling candy and other articles.....	31	20	11
Bootblacks.....	1	1	.....
Distributing circulars.....	68	68	.....

NUMBER OF BOYS HAVING LICENSES TO SELL, SUMMONED TO BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1928

Nature of Violation	Number of Boys
Total Number.....	316
Selling during prohibited hours.....	164
Selling during school hours.....	34
Selling with route service badge.....	15
Having unlicensed boys sell.....	38
Misconduct in school.....	2
Lending badge to other boys.....	1
Not wearing badge in plain sight.....	56
Disorderly conduct and fighting.....	4
Gambling and begging.....	2

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET TRADERS' BADGES REVOKED IN BALTIMORE CITY
IN 1928

Nature of Violation	Total Number	Length of Time Revoked			
		5 Days	10 Days	30 Days	3 Months
Total Number.....	156	61	87	6	2
Selling during prohibited hours.....	78	12	65	1	....
Selling during school hours.....	21	17	4	....	....
Selling with route service badge.....	10	3	5	1	1
Having unlicensed boys sell.....	17	9	8	....	....
Misconduct in school.....	2	....	2	....	....
Lending badge to other boys.....	1	....	....	1	....
Not wearing badge in plain sight.....	21	20	1	....	....
Disorderly conduct and fighting.....	4	....	2	2	....
Gambling and begging.....	2	....	....	1	1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN TAKEN TO JUVENILE COURT IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928

Disposition of Cases	Number of Children		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Number.....	92	83	9
Fined.....	2	*2	.....
Released on probation.....	14	12	2
On informal probation.....	42	39	3
Dismissed with warning.....	34	30	4

* \$1.45 each.

NUMBER OF PARENTS NOTIFIED OF VIOLATIONS BY LETTERS FROM BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1928

Nature of Violation	Number of Parents Notified
Total Number.....	1,478
Selling papers without license.....	1,160
Distributing circulars on street.....	33
Selling candy and other articles.....	21
Not wearing badge in plain sight.....	264

NUMBER OF CHILDREN SECURING PERMITS TO APPEAR IN THEATRES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928, DIVIDED ACCORDING TO AGE, COLOR, AND SEX

Age in Years	Total Num- ber of Children	White			Colored		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Number.....	83	49	12	37	34	23	11
5.....	5	2	1	1	3	2	1
6.....	7	6	.....	6	1	.....	1
7.....	8	2	1	1	6	5	1
8.....	11	5	.....	5	6	5	1
9.....	5	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
10.....	15	12	3	9	3	2	1
11.....	10	5	1	4	5	1	4
12.....	8	7	1	6	1	.....	1
13.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
14.....	6	1	.....	1	5	5	.....
15.....	6	2	2	.....	4	3	1

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS AND STREET TRADERS SECURING BADGES IN CUMBERLAND IN 1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND BIRTHPLACE

Age in Years	Total Number	Per Cent	Birthplace			
			Cumberland	Maryland Outside Cumberland	United States Outside Maryland	Foreign Country
Total Number.....	124	100.0	80	9	35	.....
10.....	5	4.0	4	1	.....	.....
11.....	10	8.1	9	.....	1	.....
12.....	37	29.8	23	3	11	.....
13.....	34	27.4	18	4	12	.....
14.....	26	21.0	17	1	8	.....
15.....	12	9.7	9	.....	3	.....

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS AND STREET TRADERS SECURING BADGES IN HAGERSTOWN IN 1928, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Age in Years	Total Number	Per Cent	Birthplace			
			Hagerstown	Maryland Outside Hagerstown	United States Outside Maryland	Foreign Country
Total Number.....	183	100.0	117	19	47	.....
10.....	11	6.0	10	.....	1	.....
11.....	10	5.5	7	.....	3	.....
12.....	60	32.8	39	7	14	.....
13.....	52	28.4	32	8	12	.....
14.....	40	21.8	24	4	12	.....
15.....	10	5.5	5	.....	5	.....

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET TRADERS' VIOLATIONS REPORTED IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1928

City	Number of Violations Reported
Total Number.....	51
Cumberland.....	23
Hagerstown.....	28

NUMBER OF UNLICENSED BOYS SUMMONED TO CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN OFFICES IN 1928

Nature of Violation	Number of Boys Summoned		
	Total	Cumberland	Hagerstown
Total Number.....	14	7	7
Selling papers.....	9	5	4
Distributing circulars.....	5	2	3

NUMBER OF BOYS HAVING LICENSES TO SELL, SUMMONED TO THE CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN OFFICES IN 1928

Nature of Violation	Number of Boys Summoned		
	Total	Cumberland	Hagerstown
Total Number.....	37	16	21
Selling during prohibited hours.....	3	.....	3
Selling during school hours.....	2	.....	2
Selling with route service badge.....	3	2	1
Having unlicensed boys sell.....	3	3	.....
Not wearing badge in plain sight..	25	10	15
Stealing papers.....	1	1	.....

NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS' AND STREET TRADERS' BADGES REVOKED IN CUMBERLAND AND
HAGERSTOWN IN 1928

Nature of Violation	Total Number	Length of Time Revoked							
		Cumberland				Hagerstown			
		Total	10 Days	15 Days	30 Days	Total	5 Days	10 Days	2 Mos.
Total Number.....	37	16	12	3	1	21	16	2	3
Selling during prohibited hours.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Selling during school hours.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Selling with route service badge.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Having unlicensed boys sell.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not wearing badge in plain sight.....	25	10	10	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....
Stealing papers.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER OF LETTERS ADVISING PARENTS AND GUARD-
IANS OF VIOLATIONS IN CUMBERLAND AND
HAGERSTOWN IN 1928

Nature of Violation	Number of Letters Sent		
	Total	Cumberland	Hagerstown
Total Number.....	156	75	81
Selling without badge.....	8	5	3
Under age.....	6	4	2
Failure to have badge renewed or return badge.....	142	66	76

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

In 8,112 establishments visited in Baltimore City in 1928, the industrial inspectors found employed 56,538 women, including those who come under the jurisdiction of the laws governing hours of labor and those who do not. Of these women, 52,656 were white and 3,882 colored. In the various manufacturing industries, 53.4 per cent of the total number of women were found employed; 8.2 per cent were working in the mechanical industries; 31.9 per cent had employment in the mercantile trades; the remaining 6.5 per cent were engaged in offices and other types of employment. According to the reports, the largest single group of these women were employed exactly eight hours a day. Only 10,738, about one-fifth, of the total number worked less than eight hours.

Reports of 53 violations in Baltimore of the laws governing working hours were made to the Commissioner's office during 1928. Two of these cases were taken to court, and were dismissed.

One violation in the counties was reported.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 8,112 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928, DIVIDED
ACCORDING TO COLOR AND NATURE OF
INDUSTRY IN WHICH
EMPLOYED

Industry	Number of Estab- lish- ments	Total Number of Women	Number of White Women	Number of Colored Women
All industries	8,112	56,538	52,656	3,882
All manufacturing industries.....	1,728	30,206	28,210	1,996
Brass, bronze and copper.....	9	81	81	.....
Car building and repairing.....	1	40	40	.....
Chemicals	69	1,059	1,030	29
Food products.....	150	4,701	4,098	603
Canning	27	2,353	1,800	553
Other food products.....	123	2,348	2,298	50
Iron and steel.....	80	1,138	1,001	137
Leather	35	571	565	6
Boots and shoes.....	11	367	367	.....
Shoe repairs	13	99	94	5
Leather	11	105	104	1
Lumber	75	400	395	5
Furniture	30	106	106	.....
Millwork	45	294	289	5
Machinery, electrical.....	17	208	206	2
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	41	1,070	1,040	30
Paper and printing.....	152	1,716	1,698	18
Printing and publishing.....	115	891	876	15
Paper boxes	37	825	822	3
Rubber	5	68	68	.....
Shipbuilding	2	2	2	.....
Stone, clay, and glass.....	19	316	166	150
Textiles	975	15,929	14,982	947
Men's clothing.....	523	8,638	8,303	335
Women's clothing.....	160	2,489	2,296	193
Cleaning and pressing.....	124	269	209	60
Men's and women's cloth- ing	6	8	8	.....
Shirts	21	1,073	855	218
Neckwear	9	101	101	.....
Cutting	11	19	19	.....
Cotton	26	815	792	23
Pajamas and underwear.....	14	1,599	1,493	106
Hemstitching and button- holes	33	174	172	2
Caps and millinery.....	21	226	225	1
Other textiles.....	27	518	509	9
Tobacco	17	780	760	20
Transportation equipment.....	5	25	25	.....
Umbrellas	5	347	345	2
Miscellaneous manufactur- ing	71	1,755	1,708	47

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 8,112 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928, DIVIDED ACCORDING TO COLOR AND NATURE OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED—(Continued)

Industry	Number of Estab- lish- ments	Total Number of Women	Number of White Women	Number of Colored Women
All mechanical industries.....	529	4,615	3,830	785
Amusements	26	28	22	6
Automobile repairing.....	51	92	91	1
Barber shops.....	20	43	40	3
Beauty parlors.....	100	560	502	58
Builders'	28	39	39	.....
Electricians'	24	38	37	1
Funeral directors'	4	5	5	.....
Laundries	140	1,479	776	703
Painters'	12	36	36	.....
Paperhangers'	8	41	39	2
Photographers'	14	41	39	2
Plumbers'	52	63	60	3
Storage, moving, etc.	27	77	74	3
Public utilities.....	21	2,070	2,067	3
Miscellaneous mechanical.....	2	3	3	.....
All mercantile establishments...	5,292	18,028	16,975	1,053
Small retail stores.....	4,513	9,649	8,850	799
Retail department stores.....	53	6,071	5,958	113
Wholesale stores	558	1,909	1,778	131
Wholesale and retail stores...	168	399	389	10
Offices	541	3,629	3,581	48
Miscellaneous industries.....	22	60	60	.....

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 8,112 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1928, DIVIDED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY AND HOURS WORKED PER DAY

Number of Hours Worked Per Day	Total Number of Women	All Manufactur- ing Industries	All Mechanical Industries	All Mercantile Industries	Offices	Miscellaneous Industries
Total Number.....	56,538	30,206	4,615	18,028	3,629	60
Less than 8 hours.....	10,738	1,361	1,076	5,315	2,973	13
8 hours.....	19,040	9,475	2,145	6,884	491	45
8—less than 9.....	9,433	8,124	191	1,054	64	1
9—less than 10.....	9,652	7,698	972	975	6	.....
10 hours.....	1,748	787	151	802	8	.....
*More than 10 hours.....	1,514	30	24	1,459	.....	1
*Hours not reported.....	4,413	2,731	56	1,539	87	.....

* Including home-workers, workers in canneries, women proprietors, and other women workers not covered by the ten-hour law.

NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN HOME-WORKERS FOUND EMPLOYED IN 1928, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AND INDUSTRY

Industry	Total Number of Persons	Male			Female		
		Total	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored
All Industries.....	310	59	56	3	251	249	2
Textiles.....	307	57	54	3	250	248	2
Men's clothing.....	229	37	37	.....	192	192	.....
Women's clothing.....	40	4	2	2	36	34	2
Cleaning and pressing.....	18	15	14	1	3	3	.....
Men's and women's clothing.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Shirts.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Neckwear.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Hemstitching and buttonholes.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....
Tobacco.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other industries.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....

THE TREND OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARYLAND IN 1928

Since 1923 the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics has been obtaining written monthly reports of the number of employees and the amount of weekly payrolls from selected manufacturing industries throughout the State. The figures thus obtained have been used to develop regular monthly reports indicating the trend of employment in these industries and the changes in the amount of combined payrolls. Beginning with January, 1928, this work was reorganized so that the classification of industries could more nearly conform with a more generally used classification, and an effort inaugurated to increase materially the scope of the work. As a result, the number of manufacturing establishments contributing to the report was practically doubled during the year, and as it was possible to do so, other fields of employment were entered. On the January, 1929 report, therefore, it has been possible to include, in addition to manufacturing industries, material for retail department stores, wholesale establishments, public utilities, and coal mining. As it becomes practicable, other fields of industry will be added.

In further connection with this material, this office has been including during the last six months information in regard to the per cent of normal full time worked by the employees covered by the reports submitted by the manufacturing industries.

The following results indicate the per cent of change in employment in manufacturing industries in each month in 1928, as compared with the identical month of 1927.

Month	Per Cent of Change
January.....	— 7.8
June.....	— 5.2
July.....	— 4.5
August.....	— 2.5
September.....	— 2.7
October.....	+ 0.3
November.....	+ 1.3
December.....	+ 0.4

In computing the average per cent of normal full time worked by the combined number of employees in manufacturing industries the following results were obtained:

Month	Average Per Cent of Normal Full Time
July.....	97.4
August.....	98.3
September.....	99.5
October.....	99.8
November.....	98.2
December.....	99.6

TABLE 1. PER CENT OF CHANGE, MONTHLY, DURING 1928, IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL FOR ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Months Compared	Number of Estab- lish- ments	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll
January, 1928, with Dec., 1927..	183	— 3.4	— 4.3
February with January.....	190	+ 2.3	+ 7.7
March with February.....	192	+ 1.7	+ 1.2
April with March.....	191	— .5	— 3.9
May with April.....	244	— .7	+ 2.2
June with May.....	259	— 1.6	— 1.0
July with June.....	281	— 1.2	— 3.2
August with July.....	279	+ 3.2	+ 4.9
September with August.....	311	+ 1.0	+ 1.7
October with September.....	319	+ 1.6	+ 2.4
November with October.....	321	— 2.7	— 4.9
December with November.....	314	— .3	+ 1.6

TABLE 2. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN DECEMBER, 1927, AND JANUARY, 1928

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Jan., 1928, as Compared with Dec., 1927	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Jan., 1928, as Compared with Dec., 1927
All Industries.....	183	— 3.4	— 4.3
Food products.....	23	— 16.0	— 11.1
Bakeries.....	4	— 1.6	— 2.1
Beverages.....	4	— 4.3	— 3.7
Confectionery.....	7	— 30.9	— 28.6
Ice Cream.....	4	— 1.3	— 1.3
Other food products.....	4	+ .9	— 6.1
Textiles.....	32	— 3.6	— 5.3
Men's and boys' clothing.....	13	— 5.1	— 2.7
Women's and children's clothing.....	5	+ .2	+ 22.0
Cotton goods.....	6	— 3.9	— 13.9
Silk goods.....	3	+ 5.5	— 7.2
Other textiles.....	5	— 5.2	— 11.8
Iron, steel and their products.....	13	— .2	— .1
Plumbers' supplies.....	5	— .9	— 4.3
Tinware.....	4	— .2	+ .6
Other iron and steel products.....	4	+ 1.0	+ 5.0
Lumber and its products.....	19	— 11.1	— 11.7
Wooden boxes.....	4	— 8.5	— 8.5
Furniture.....	8	— 6.0	— 8.5
Lumber and millwork.....	7	— 14.8	— 16.2
Leather and its products.....	11	— 2.7	+ 3.9
Boots and shoes.....	6	— 4.0	+ 4.0
Other leather products.....	5	+ .8	+ 3.8
*Rubber tires.....	1	+ 2.3	— 29.5
Paper and printing.....	22	— 2.3	— 3.7
Paper products.....	9	— 9.9	— 5.8
Printing and lithographing.....	13	— .6	— 3.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	13	+ 2.0	+ 3.0
Fertilizer.....	5	+ 8.9	+ 9.5
Other chemicals.....	8	+ .3	+ 1.3
Stone, clay and glass products.....	10	— 11.0	— 15.7
Clay products.....	6	— 14.6	— 18.2
Glass products.....	4	— 8.7	— 14.2

*Amount of payroll considered covers period of half month rather than one week.

TABLE 2. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN DECEMBER, 1927, AND JANUARY, 1928—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Jan., 1928, as Compared with Dec., 1927	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Jan., 1928, as Compared with Dec., 1927
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	7	— 4.7	— 3.5
Stamped and enameled ware.....	4	— 13.1	— 10.1
Other metal products.....	3	+ .3	— .9
Tobacco products.....	5	+ 8.5	— 10.3
Machinery, not including transportation.....	5	— 2.5	+ 2.5
Transportation equipment (shipbuilding).....	3	+ 7.0	+ 36.9
Miscellaneous.....	19	— 2.0	+ 3.7
Brushes.....	4	— 1.4	+ 18.4
Mattresses & bed springs.....	4	— 10.3	— 9.8
Other.....	11	— 1.9	+ 2.5

TABLE 3. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY, 1928, AND FEBRUARY, 1928

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Feb., 1928, as Compared with Jan., 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Feb., 1928, as Compared with Jan., 1928
All Industries.....	190	+ 2.3	+ 7.7
Food products.....	25	+ 9.0	+ 3.3
Bakeries.....	4	— .2	— 1.2
Beverages.....	4	+ 11.1	+ 4.0
Confectionery.....	7	+ 17.4	+ 11.3
Grain and mill products.....	3	.....	+ 1.8
Ice cream.....	4	— 11.5	+ 2.1
Other food products.....	3	+ 30.4	+ .9
Textiles.....	35	+ 1.6	+ 7.4
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	14	+ 5.6	+ 7.4
Clothing, women's and children's.....	5	+ 9.1	+ 9.3
Cotton goods.....	7	— 6.7	+ 4.8
Silk goods.....	4	+ 3.4	+ 16.7
Other textiles.....	5	+ .1	+ 7.7
Iron and steel and their products.....	13	+ 1.2	+ .9
Plumbers' supplies.....	4	+ 3.4	+ 5.0
Tinware.....	4	+ 1.1	— 1.0
Other iron and steel products.....	5	— 1.0	+ .6
Lumber and its products.....	19	— 5.1	— 1.7
Boxes, wooden.....	4	+ 2.2	+ .7
Furniture.....	8	— 5.2	— .2
Lumber and millwork.....	7	— 6.7	— 4.4
Leather and its products.....	12	+ 9.3	+ 5.1
Boots and shoes.....	7	+ 11.7	+ 9.4
Other leather products.....	5	+ 5.2	+ .01
*Rubber tires.....	1	+ 1.4	+ 91.9
Paper and printing.....	22	+ 3.9	+ 1.1
Boxes, paper.....	9	+ 13.2	+ 8.2
Printing and lithographing.....	13	+ 1.8	+ .3
Chemicals and allied products.....	13	+ 4.0	+ 4.2
Fertilizers.....	5	+ 16.8	+ 9.9
Other chemicals.....	8	+ .5	+ 4.2
Stone, clay and glass products.....	10	+ 6.5	+ 3.5
Clay products.....	6	+ 13.2	+ 17.2
Glass products.....	4	+ 2.4	— 4.6

*Amount of payroll considered covers period of half month rather than one week.

TABLE 3. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JANUARY, 1928,, AND FEBRUARY, 1928—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Feb., 1928, as Compared with Jan., 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Feb., 1928, as Compared with Jan., 1928
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	8	+ .4	+ 4.9
Brass, bronze, and copper.....	3	— 2.8	— 3.4
Stamped and enameled ware.....	3	— 3.7	+ 6.6
Other metal products.....	2	+ 2.0	+ 6.2
Tobacco products.....	5	+ 14.4	+ 11.4
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	8	— 1.3	— 1.0
Electrical supplies.....	3	— 1.4	— 1.3
Other machinery.....	5	.....	+ 1.4
Transportation equipment.....	5	— 2.9	+ 3.7
Shipbuilding.....	3	— 3.3	— 5.5
Other transportation equipment.....	2	+ 9.0	+ 8.8
Miscellaneous.....	14	— 1.7	— 10.4
Brushes.....	5	— 1.4	+ 13.1
Mattresses and bed springs.....	4	— 2.4	— 30.7
Others.....	5	— 1.6	— 17.8

TABLE 4. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY, 1928, AND MARCH, 1928

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in March, 1928, as Compared with Feb., 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in March, 1928, as Compared with Feb., 1928
All Industries.....	192	+ 1.7	+ 1.2
Food products.....	26	+ 4.4	+ 10.8
Bakeries.....	4	+ 4.8	+ 3.7
Beverages.....	4	— 8.0	— 3.6
Confectionery.....	7	— 8.0	— 7.4
Grain and mill products.....	4	— 6.1	— 6.2
Ice cream.....	4	+ 15.7	— .7
Other food products.....	3	+ 18.4	+ 41.5
Textiles.....	34	+ 1.2	+ 3.0
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	13	+ .03	+ 4.1
Clothing, women's and children's.....	5	+ 3.7	+ 8.6
Cotton goods.....	7	— .8	— 4.5
Silk goods.....	4	+ 7.6	+ 7.7
Other textiles.....	5	+ 3.6	+ 8.0
Iron and steel and their products.....	13	+ 2.6	+ 4.2
Plumbers' supplies.....	4	+ 9.3	+ 12.3
Tinware.....	4	+ .6	+ 3.4
Other iron and steel products.....	5	— .4	— 3.3
Lumber and its products.....	19	+ .1	— 3.7
Boxes, wooden.....	4	+ 1.4	— 5.5
Furniture.....	8	+ 1.7	— 3.2
Lumber and millwork.....	7	— 2.6	— 4.2
Leather and its products.....	12	— 1.4	+ 3.3
Boots and shoes.....	7	+ .8	+ 6.4
Other leather products.....	5	— 5.5	— 1.5
*Rubber tires.....	1	— .2	— 14.3
Paper and printing.....	23	+ 2.2	+ 3.4
Boxes, paper.....	9	+ 6.3	+ 9.4
Printing and lithographing.....	14	+ 2.2	+ 2.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	13	+ 10.4	+ 10.3
Fertilizers.....	5	+ 29.2	+ 14.9
Other chemicals.....	8	+ 4.3	+ 9.0
Stone, clay and glass products.....	10	+ 1.7	+ 2.5
Clay products.....	7	— 2.8	— 8.8
Glass products.....	3	+ 7.2	+ 17.3

*Amount of payroll considered covers period of half month rather than one week.

TABLE 4. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN FEBRUARY, 1928, AND MARCH, 1928—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in March, 1928, as Compared with Feb., 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in March, 1928, as Compared with Feb., 1928
Metal products other than iron and steel.....	8	+ .4	— 3.5
Stamped and enameled ware.....	4	+ 3.6	— 8.1
Other metal products.....	4	— .9	— 2.0
Tobacco products.....	5	— 4.8	— 22.0
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	7	— 1.8	+ .2
Foundries.....	5	+ 3.8	— 1.2
Other machinery.....	2	— 2.9	+ .4
Musical instruments.....	3	— 1.2	— .1
Transportation equipment.....	7	— 1.9	— 8.8
Shipbuilding.....	3	— 2.6	— 14.4
Other transportation equipment.....	4	— .6	+ 3.3
Miscellaneous.....	11	— 2.2	+ 3.7
Brushes.....	4	— 2.5	— 1.4
Mattresses and bed springs.....	4	+ 2.4	+ 49.7
Others.....	3	— 3.1	— 4.0

TABLE 5. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH, 1928, AND APRIL, 1928

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in April, 1928, as Compared with March, 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in April, 1928, as Compared with March, 1928
All Industries.....	191	— .5	— 3.9
Food products.....	25	— 2.6	— 7.8
Bakeries.....	3	— 2.3	— 1.8
Beverages.....	4	+ 20.1	+ 20.9
Confectionery.....	7	— 13.7	— 24.5
Grain and mill products.....	4	+ 1.3	— 4.5
Ice cream.....	4	+ .2	+ 2.8
Other food products.....	3	+ 1.9	— 10.1
Textiles.....	34	— 1.7	— 9.9
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	13	— 3.5	— 18.5
Clothing, women's and children's.....	5	— 3.0	— 8.5
Cotton goods.....	7	— 2.2	— 4.1
Silk goods.....	4	— 5.0	— 8.1
Other textiles.....	5	+ 7.9	+ 4.2
Iron and steel and their products.....	9	+ .9	+ 1.6
Plumbers' supplies.....	6	+ 3.09	+ 1.9
Tinware.....	3	— .5	+ 1.4
Lumber and its products.....	18	— 9.0	— 15.1
Boxes, wooden.....	3	— 2.4	— 14.8
Furniture.....	8	— 19.8	— 25.8
Lumber and millwork.....	7	+ 5.8	+ 2.3
Leather and its products.....	13	— 12.4	— 24.3
Boots and shoes.....	8	— 13.5	— 33.1
Other leather products.....	5	— 9.7	— 5.5
*Rubber tires.....	1	+ .7	+ 13.7
Paper and printing.....	23	— .1	— 8.7
Boxes, paper.....	9	+ 6.2	— 9.9
Printing and lithographing.....	14	— 2.2	— 8.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	13	+ 9.1	+ 7.0
Fertilizer.....	5	+ 23.5	+ 32.0
Other chemicals.....	8	+ 3.3	— .6
Stone, clay and glass products.....	10	+ .7	— 6.8
Clay products.....	7	+ 1.6	— .1
Glass products.....	3	— .2	— 13.6

*Amount of payroll considered covers period of half month rather than one week.

TABLE 5. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARCH, 1928, AND APRIL, 1928—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in April, 1928, as Compared with March, 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in April, 1928, as Compared with March, 1928
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	9	— .9	— 18.5
Brass, bronze and copper.....	5	+ .9	— 3.3
Stamped and enameled ware.....	4	— 5.1	— 8.2
Tobacco products.....	5	— 2.5	+ 17.0
Machinery not including transportation.....	13	— 1.9	— 2.3
Foundries and machine shops.....	10	+ 1.1	+ 1.9
Electrical machinery and supplies.....	3	— 3.6	— 4.4
Musical instruments.....	3	+ 8.0	— 6.6
Transportation equipment.....	5	+ 9.5	+ 11.7
Miscellaneous.....	10	— .2	— 10.8
Brushes.....	3	+ 1.3	— 15.8
Mattresses and bed springs.....	4	+ 4.7	+ .7
Others.....	3	— 4.4	— 8.1

TABLE 6. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL, 1928, AND MAY, 1928

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in May, 1928, as Compared with April, 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in May, 1928, as Compared with April, 1928
All Industries.....	244	— .7	+ 2.2
Food products.....	30	+ .7	+ .5
Bakeries.....	5	+ 4.6	+ 9.1
Beverages.....	5	+ 3.7	+ 8.6
Confectionery.....	7	— 3.1	+ 9.7
Grain and mill products.....	5	— 2.7	— 5.7
Ice cream.....	3	+ 10.3	+ 5.0
Other food products.....	5	— 1.2	— 10.1
Textiles.....	47	— .3	+ 4.3
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	21	+ 1.5	+ 6.4
Clothing, women's and children's.....	10	— 1.1	+ 1.0
Cotton goods.....	7	— 2.2	+ 1.5
Silk goods.....	4	— 4.8	— 14.4
Other textiles.....	5	— 2.2	+ 9.3
Iron and steel and their products.....	9	— .3	— .6
Plumbers' supplies.....	6	+ 9.7	+ 14.2
Tinware.....	3	— 7.2	— 13.4
Lumber and its products.....	27	+ 3.2	+ 10.1
Boxes, wooden.....	4	— 3.8	+ 14.9
Furniture.....	13	+ 3.6	+ 9.8
Lumber and millwork.....	10	+ 3.8	+ 9.8
Leather and its products.....	14	+ 3.0	+ 15.9
Boots and shoes.....	8	+ 3.6	+ 24.0
Other leather products.....	6	+ 1.4	+ 3.7
*Rubber tires.....	1	+ .2	— 2.7
Paper and printing.....	32	+ .5	+ .5
Boxes, paper.....	10	— 3.4	+ 6.8
Printing and lithographing.....	18	+ 2.2	+ 7.1
Other paper products.....	4	— .3	— 16.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	17	— 15.6	— 9.2
Fertilizers.....	7	— 27.9	— 23.9
Other chemicals.....	10	— 9.5	— 1.8
Stone, clay and glass products.....	12	— 1.9	+ 6.1
Clay products.....	8	— 1.3	+ 14.5
Glass products.....	4	— 2.5	— 1.7

*Amount of payroll considered covers period of half month rather than one week.

TABLE 6. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN APRIL, 1928, AND MAY, 1928—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in May, 1928, as Compared with April, 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in May, 1928, as Compared with April, 1928
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	10	+ 4.8	+ 10.4
Brass, bronze and copper.....	5	+ 5.6	+ 10.1
Stamped and enameled ware.....	5	+ 2.9	+ 11.2
Tobacco products.....	5	— 2.4	+ 1.8
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	20	+ 3.5	+ 3.2
Electrical machinery.....	5	+ 3.7	+ 3.9
Foundries.....	15	+ 3.3	+ 2.4
Musical instruments.....	3	— 10.6	+ 7.6
Transportation equipment.....	4	+ 11.9	— 4.1
Car building and repairing.....	4	— .9	+ 2.3
Miscellaneous.....	9	— 3.2	+ 9.9
Brushes.....	3	— 1.8	+ 17.2
Mattresses and bed springs.....	3	— 4.2	+ 4.5
Others.....	3	— 5.7	— 1.5

TABLE 7. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY, 1928, AND JUNE, 1928

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in June, 1928, as Compared with May, 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in June, 1928, as Compared with May, 1928
All Industries.....	259	— 1.6	— 1.0
Food products.....	33	— 2.4	+ .9
Bakeries.....	4	+ 13.7	+ 5.7
Beverages.....	5	— 1.6	— 7.7
Confectionery.....	9	— 10.5	— 2.0
Grain and mill products.....	5	— 4.6	— 6.1
Ice cream.....	3	+ 6.2	+ 3.4
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	4	— 7.1	— 2.8
Other food products.....	3	+ .1	+ 7.7
Textiles.....	52	— 1.6	— 3.1
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	25	— 2.7	— 1.7
Clothing, women's and children's.....	11	+ 1.7	— 5.6
Cotton goods.....	7	— .4	— 5.8
Silk goods.....	4	+ 3.0	+ 17.2
Other textiles.....	5	— 3.1	— .8
Iron and steel and their products.....	10	+ .8	— 1.1
Plumbers' supplies.....	6	+ 4.8	+ 5.8
Tinware.....	4	— 1.6	— 6.6
Lumber and its products.....	28	— .5	+ .8
Boxes, wooden.....	4	— 8.7	— 13.4
Furniture.....	13	— 1.8	— 2.7
Lumber and millwork.....	11	+ 3.0	+ 6.9
Leather and its products.....	14	+ 3.7	+ 1.9
Boots and shoes.....	8	+ 1.2	+ 9.5
Other leather products.....	6	+ 10.1	— 11.8
*Rubber tires.....	1	+ 9.1	+ 15.3
Paper and printing.....	36	— 2.2	— 3.0
Boxes, paper.....	11	— 3.7	— 7.3
Printing and lithographing.....	18	— 4.2	— 4.0
Printing and publishing, newspaper.....	3	— 1.0	— 1.3
Other paper products.....	4	— .	— 2.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	17	— 5.5	— 6.1
Fertilizers.....	7	— 22.5	— 19.7
Other chemicals.....	10	+ 1.3	— 1.8

*Amount of payroll considered covers period of half month rather than one week.

TABLE 7. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY, 1928, AND JUNE, 1928—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in June, 1928, as Compared with May, 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in June, 1928, as Compared with May, 1928
Stone, clay and glass products.....	13	— 9.4	— 9.7
Clay products.....	8	— 5.1	— 1.6
Glass products.....	5	— 12.0	— 15.0
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	9	— 3.7	— 4.9
Brass, bronze and copper.....	5	— 6.0	— 7.4
Stamped and enameled ware.....	4	+ 1.7	— 2.6
Tobacco products.....	5	+ 4.5	+ 2.9
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	19	— 5.5	— 4.4
Electrical machinery.....	5	— 9.3	— 8.6
Foundries.....	14	— 1.7	+ .4
Musical instruments.....	3	+ .7	— 2.9
Transportation equipment.....	5	+ 4.3	+ 18.4
Car building and repairing.....	4	— .6	+ .8
Miscellaneous.....	10	— 2.8	+ .2
Brushes.....	4	+ .7	+ 2.2
Mattresses and bed springs.....	3	+ 5.7	+ .9
Others.....	3	— 11.1	— 4.5

TABLE 8. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE, 1928, AND JULY, 1928

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in July, 1928, as Compared with June, 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in July, 1928, as Compared with June, 1928
All Manufacturing Industries.....	281	— 1.2	— 3.2
Food products.....	34	+ 8.3	+ 4.5
Bakeries.....	4	— 10.2	— 8.3
Beverages.....	5	+ 12.2	+ 14.8
Confectionery.....	8	+ 1.9	— 10.7
Grain and mill products.....	5	— 2.9	+ 2.8
Ice cream.....	4	+ 6.9	+ 6.1
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	3	+ 10.6	+ 5.1
Other food products.....	5	+ 21.5	+ 14.3
Textiles.....	57	— 1.7	— 3.2
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	28	— 3.9	— 4.4
Clothing, women's and children's.....	13	— 11.3	— 7.4
Cotton goods.....	7	+ 1.7	+ 3.2
Silk goods.....	4	— 4.9	— 18.5
Other textiles.....	5	+ 2.7	+ 2.7
Iron and steel and their products.....	12	+ .6	+ 3.0
Plumbers' supplies.....	6	— 2.5	— 7.5
Tinware.....	6	+ 2.5	+ 12.1
Lumber and its products.....	35	— 2.2	— 10.6
Boxes, wooden.....	5	+ 2.1	+ 2.0
Furniture.....	14	— 3.9	— 19.7
Lumber and millwork.....	16	— 1.2	— 3.2
Leather and its products.....	14	— 13.6	— 19.9
Boots and shoes.....	8	— 20.6	— 32.7
Other leather products.....	6	+ 2.5	+ 8.6
*Rubber tires.....	1	+ 19.6	+ 12.8
Paper and printing.....	38	— .1	— 4.1
Boxes, paper.....	12	+ 2.3	— 1.3
Printing and lithographing.....	19	— 6.5	— 2.4
Printing and publishing, newspaper.....	3	+ .9	— 6.0
Other paper products.....	4	— .4	— 5.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	18	+ 2.8	+ .6
Fertilizers.....	8	+ 8.1	+ 3.7
Other chemicals.....	10	+ 1.2	— .3

*Amount of payroll considered covers period of half month rather than one week.

TABLE 8. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE, 1928, AND JULY, 1928—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in July, 1928, as Compared with June, 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in July, 1928, as Compared with June, 1928
Stone, clay and glass products..	14	— 18.9	— 21.1
Clay products.....	8	— 13.4	— 17.6
Glass products.....	6	— 23.7	— 24.7
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	9	+ 1.6	+ 3.4
Brass, bronze and copper.....	5	+ 2.1	+ 6.9
Stamped and enameled ware.....	4	+ .4	— .2
Tobacco products.....	5	— 6.6	— 4.5
Machinery, not including transportation equipment..	22	— 1.1	— 3.9
Electrical machinery.....	6	+ .4	— 3.6
Foundries.....	16	— 2.4	— 4.2
Musical instruments.....	3	— 42.1	— 43.4
Transportation equipment.....	5	— 9.3	— 4.6
Car building and repairing.....	4	— .9	— 13.5
Miscellaneous.....	10	— 17.7	— 19.9
Brushes.....	4	— 1.1	— 3.4
Mattresses and bed springs.....	3	— 4.1	— 2.6
Others.....	3	— 56.7	— 64.0
Department Stores.....	3	+ .3	+ 1.5

TABLE 9. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JULY, 1928, AND AUGUST, 1928

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Aug., 1928, as Compared with July, 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Aug., 1928, as Compared with July, 1928
All Manufacturing Industries.....	279	+ 3.2	+ 4.9
Food products.....	33	.....	— 4.9
Bakeries.....	4	— 2.5	— .8
Beverages.....	5	+ 4.3	— 3.1
Confectionery.....	7	— 2.9	+ 6.4
Grain and mill products.....	5	— 1.0	+ .2
Ice cream.....	3	— 3.8	— 2.9
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	4	— 5.1	— 15.2
Other food products.....	5	+ 7.8	+ .2
Textiles.....	54	— 1.0	— 1.2
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	24	+ .8	+ 1.2
Clothing, women's and children's.....	13	— 12.4	— 7.7
Cotton goods.....	7	+ .9	— 4.5
Silk goods.....	5	— 1.1	+ 16.8
Other textiles.....	5	— .3	— 6.4
Iron and steel and their products.....	13	+ 5.9	+ 10.1
Plumbers' supplies.....	7	+ 1.2	+ 7.7
Tinware.....	6	+ 9.9	+ 12.5
Lumber and its products.....	33	+ 4.1	+ 12.7
Boxes, wooden.....	7	— 1.8	+ .6
Furniture.....	14	+ 10.5	+ 30.0
Lumber and millwork.....	12	— .4	— .3
Leather and its products.....	14	+ 16.8	+ 21.7
Boots and shoes.....	8	+ 26.9	+ 51.5
Other leather products.....	6	— 1.1	— 9.7
*Rubber tires.....	1	+ 8.9	+ 15.07
Paper and printing.....	40	+ .1	+ 7.5
Boxes, paper.....	12	— 4.3	+ 5.4
Printing and lithographing.....	20	.....	— .4
Printing and publishing (newspaper).....	3	+ .4	+ 1.1
Other paper products.....	5	+ 2.3	+ 35.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	17	— 1.3	— 1.0
Fertilizers.....	7	+ .1	— 6.2
Other chemicals.....	10	— 1.7	— 2.8

*Amount of payroll considered covers period of half month rather than one week.

TABLE 9. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN JULY, 1928, AND AUGUST, 1928—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Aug., 1928, as Compared with July, 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Aug., 1928, as Compared with July, 1928
Stone, clay and glass products	13	+ 16.4	+ 22.3
Clay products.....	8	+ 12.7	+ 15.7
Glass products.....	5	+ 20.2	+ 30.3
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	8	+ .6	— 3.7
Brass, bronze and copper.....	4	+ 2.4	— 4.2
Stamped and enameled ware.....	4	— 2.9	— 2.4
Tobacco products.....	5	— 2.5	+ 6.8
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	25	+ 1.8	— .3
Electrical machinery.....	6	+ 1.4	— 4.3
Foundries.....	19	+ 2.0	+ 3.3
Musical instruments.....	3	+ 67.0	+ 35.8
Transportation equipment.....	6	— 12.1	— 21.9
Car building and repairing.....	5	+ 3.8	+ 11.1
Miscellaneous.....	9	+ 3.0	+ 10.2
Brushes.....	3	— 4.1	+ .8
Mattresses and bed springs.....	3	+ 19.7	+ 4.2
Others.....	3	+ 13.9	+ 36.1
Department Stores.....	3	— .4	— 1.7
Wholesale Establishments.....	5	— 4.8	— 8.0

TABLE 10. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST, 1928, AND SEPTEMBER, 1928

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Sept., 1928, as Compared with Aug., 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Sept., 1928, as Compared with Aug., 1928
All Manufacturing Industries.....	311	+ 1.0	+ 1.7
Food products.....	40	+ 2.9	+ 1.1
Bakeries.....	4	+ .3	+ 3.2
Beverages.....	4	— 9.4	— 8.9
Confectionery.....	8	+ 34.5	+ 25.4
Grain and mill products.....	7	— 8.1	+ 1.3
Ice cream.....	3	— .8	+ .2
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	7	— .2	+ 2.8
Other food products.....	7	— 2.3	— .1
Textiles.....	69	+ 2.4	+ 1.2
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	35	+ 2.8	— 1.5
Clothing, women's and children's.....	15	+ 4.5	+ 10.3
Cotton goods.....	7	+ 1.0	+ 3.8
Silk goods.....	7	— 5.7	— 7.2
Other textiles.....	5	+ 4.5	+ 7.0
Iron and steel and their products.....	14	— 8.1	— 9.7
Plumbers' supplies.....	7	— 7.2	— 7.6
Tinware.....	7	— 8.7	— 11.7
Lumber and its products.....	39	— 2.3	+ 6.3
Boxes, wooden.....	7	+ .2	+ 2.0
Furniture.....	16	+ 2.1	+ 11.9
Lumber and millwork.....	16	— 8.3	+ .4
Leather and its products.....	14	+ 4.5	+ 12.1
Boots and shoes.....	8	+ 4.1	+ 4.5
Other leather products.....	6	+ 5.5	+ 29.9
*Rubber tires.....	1	+ 7.9	+ 9.9
Paper and printing.....	42	+ 1.2	+ 2.5
Boxes, paper.....	13	+ 10.2	+ 1.5
Printing and lithographing.....	21	— .1	+ .2
Printing and publishing (newspapers).....	3	.....	+ 8.4
Other paper products.....	5	— .7	— .6
Chemicals and allied products.....	17	+ 4.7	+ 6.9
Fertilizers.....	7	+ 32.8	+ 22.5
Other chemicals.....	10	+ 1.7	+ 2.4

*Amount of payroll considered covers period of half month rather than one week.

TABLE 10. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST, 1928, AND SEPTEMBER, 1928—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Sept., 1928, as Compared with Aug., 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Sept., 1928, as Compared with Aug., 1928
Stone, clay and glass products.....	13	+ 2.9	— 2.0
Clay products.....	8	+ 1.8	— 1.7
Glass products.....	5	+ 4.0	— 2.3
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	8	+ .9	+ 5.2
Brass, bronze and copper.....	4	+ .4	+ 3.8
Stamped and enameled ware.....	4	+ 2.1	+ 9.2
Tobacco products.....	5	+ 6.3	+ 4.6
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	26	— 2.8	— .1
Electrical machinery.....	6	— 7.5	— 3.7
Foundries.....	20	+ .7	+ 2.9
Musical instruments.....	3	— 2.5	+ 4.8
Transportation equipment.....	6	— 4.6	— 6.8
Car building and repairing.....	4	— .3	— 4.9
Miscellaneous.....	10	+ 9.7	+ 13.0
Brushes.....	4	— .3	+ 1.2
Mattresses and bed springs.....	3	+ 7.0	+ 21.7
Others.....	3	+ 41.7	+ 48.8
Department Stores.....	6	+ 7.1	+ 4.7
Wholesale Establishments.....	4	.....	+ 1.1
Public Utilities.....	3	+ 3.0	+ 6.6

TABLE 11. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER, 1928, AND OCTOBER, 1928

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Oct., 1928, as Compared with Sept., 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Oct., 1928, as Compared with Sept., 1928
All Manufacturing Industries.....	319	+ 1.6	+ 2.4
Food products.....	39	+ 3.1	+ 3.9
Bakeries.....	4	+ 12.3	+ 4.8
Beverages.....	4	— 20.7	— 23.2
Confectionery.....	7	+ 39.0	+ 25.0
Grain and mill products.....	6	+ 4.1	— 6.5
Ice cream.....	4	— 8.9	— 7.6
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	7	— 5.6	+ 4.7
Other food products.....	7	— 6.7	+ 4.7
Textiles.....	73	+ 4.2	+ 6.8
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	38	+ 3.1	+ 6.5
Clothing, women's and children's.....	16	+ 7.6	+ 5.2
Cotton goods.....	7	+ 7.0	+ 17.3
Silk goods.....	7	+ 7.8	+ 11.8
Other textiles.....	5	— .4	— 4.7
Iron and steel and their products.....	14	— 9.5	— 7.8
Plumbers' supplies.....	7	— 9.4	— 7.8
Tinware.....	7	— 10.3	— 7.8
Lumber and its products.....	41	+ 6.8	+ 4.2
Boxes, wooden.....	8	+ 10.3	+ 15.7
Furniture.....	16	+ 4.8	+ 7.5
Lumber and millwork.....	17	+ 7.8	— 3.1
Leather and its products.....	14	+ 5.3	— 1.0
Boots and shoes.....	8	+ 6.0	+ 4.4
Other leather products.....	6	+ 3.7	— 11.7
*Rubber tires.....	1	— 1.2	— 10.4
Paper and printing.....	42	+ .4	+ .8
Boxes, paper.....	13	— 1.2	+ 6.5
Printing and lithographing.....	21	+ 1.0	+ .4
Printing and publishing (newspapers).....	3	+ 1.9	+ .8
Other paper products.....	5	— .5	— .6
Chemicals and allied products.....	19	— 4.6	— 4.2
Fertilizers.....	9	— 23.2	— 22.4
Other chemicals.....	10	+ 2.7	+ 2.2

*Amount of payroll considered covers period of half month rather than one week.

TABLE 11. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER, 1928, AND OCTOBER, 1928—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Oct., 1928, as Compared with Sept., 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Oct., 1928, as Compared with Sept., 1928
Stone, clay and glass products.....	13	— .3	+ 10.0
Clay products.....	8	+ 1.2	+ 7.9
Glass products.....	5	— 1.7	+ 12.2
Metal products, other than			
iron and steel.....	9	+ 1.0	+ 3.0
Brass, bronze and copper.....	5	+ 1.2	+ 3.1
Stamped and enameled ware.....	4	+ .3	+ 2.5
Tobacco products.....	5	+ 2.1	+ .9
Machinery, not including			
transportation equipment.....	26	— 3.9	— 3.6
Electrical machinery.....	5	— 5.7	— 6.5
Foundries.....	21	— 2.9	— 1.8
Musical instruments.....	3	+ 6.9	+ 29.4
Transportation equipment.....	6	+ 54.6	+ 83.2
Car building and repairing.....	4	— .3	+ 10.3
Miscellaneous.....	10	+ 16.3	+ 22.2
Brushes.....	4	+ 2.9	+ 13.2
Mattresses and bed springs.....	3	+ 13.2	+ 13.2
Others.....	3	+ 46.8	+ 44.4
Department Stores.....	6	+ 16.0	+ 13.9
Wholesale Establishments.....	5	+ .4	+ 4.8
Public Utilities.....	4	+ .9	— 4.9

TABLE 12. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER, 1928, AND NOVEMBER, 1928

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Nov., 1928, as Compared with Oct., 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Nov., 1928, as Compared with Oct., 1928
All Manufacturing Industries.....	321	— 2.7	— 4.9
Food products.....	41	— 1.3	— .3
Bakeries.....	4	— 13.9	— 6.2
Beverages.....	5	— 8.5	— 9.8
Confectionery.....	8	— 2.1	+ 6.4
Grain and mill products.....	6	+ 2.4	— 2.4
Ice cream.....	4	— 6.7	— 4.6
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	7	+ 10.6	+ 4.3
Other food products.....	7	— 6.4	— 5.4
Textiles.....	70	— 3.8	— 9.8
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	35	— 4.2	— 10.6
Clothing, women's and children's.....	16	— 5.6	— 9.8
Cotton goods.....	7	— .5	— .1
Silk goods.....	7	+ 6.0	+ 1.5
Other textiles.....	5	— 11.8	— 25.2
Iron and steel and their products.....	13	— 2.2	— 5.6
Plumbers' supplies.....	6	— 4.3	— 16.5
Tinware.....	7	— .2	— .3
Lumber and its products.....	41	— .6	— 1.8
Boxes, wooden.....	8	— 9.2	— 7.1
Furniture.....	15	+ 6.4	— .2
Lumber and millwork.....	18	— 4.4	— 2.3
Leather and its products.....	14	— 11.3	— 25.5
Boots and shoes.....	8	— 10.4	— 28.4
Other leather products.....	6	— 13.5	— 18.8
*Rubber tires.....	1	— 12.9	— 5.6
Paper and printing.....	43	+ 1.0	+ 2.2
Boxes, paper.....	13	+ 2.0	+ 1.4
Printing and lithographing.....	22	+ 2.1	+ 4.8
Printing and publishing (newspapers).....	3	+ .6	+ 2.3
Other paper products.....	5	— .7	— 1.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	20	— 4.2	— 7.8
Fertilizers.....	10	— 22.5	— 27.3
Other chemicals.....	10	+ 1.4	— 2.5

*Amount of payroll considered covers period of half month rather than one week.

TABLE 12. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCTOBER, 1928, AND NOVEMBER, 1928—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Nov., 1928, as Compared with Oct., 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Nov., 1928, as Compared with Oct., 1928
Stone, clay and glass products.....	13	+ 1.0	— 6.0
Clay products.....	8	— 5.1	— 6.3
Glass products.....	5	+ 7.1	— 5.8
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	10	+ 2.4	+ 1.6
Brass, bronze and copper.....	5	+ 2.7	+ 2.6
Stamped and enameled ware.....	5	+ 1.4	— 2.9
Tobacco products.....	5	+ 5.8	+ 1.7
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	27	— 3.3	— 7.8
Electrical machinery.....	6	— 5.8	— 9.6
Foundries.....	21	— 1.7	— 6.5
Musical instruments.....	3	+ 1.2	— 2.1
Transportation equipment.....	6	— 1.2	— .1
Car building and repairing.....	5	+ .9	— 1.1
Miscellaneous.....	9	+ 1.0	— .6
Brushes.....	3	+ 3.3	— .6
Mattresses and bed springs.....	3	— 9.8	— 15.4
Others.....	3	.....	+ 3.4
Department Stores.....	6	+ 4.6	+ 3.8
Wholesale Establishments.....	6	— .8	— .6
Public Utilities.....	5	— 1.0	+ 5.3

TABLE 13. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN NOVEMBER, 1928, AND DECEMBER, 1928

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Dec., 1928, as Compared with Nov., 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Dec., 1928, as Compared with Nov., 1928
All Manufacturing Industries.....	314	— .3	+ 1.6
Food products.....	41	+ .8	+ 2.4
Bakeries.....	4	— 1.2	— .7
Beverages.....	5	+ 1.5	+ 3.0
Confectionery.....	8	— 1.2	+ 10.6
Grain and mill products.....	6	— 11.7	+ 1.0
Ice cream.....	4	— 1.3	— .3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	7	+ 3.4	+ .4
Other food products.....	7	+ 1.5	+ 3.3
Textiles.....	68	+ 1.2	+ 3.2
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	34	+ 3.4	+ 7.7
Clothing, women's and children's.....	15	— 2.0	+ 4.1
Cotton goods.....	7	— 2.0	— 12.3
Silk goods.....	7	+ 1.4	+ 3.5
Other textiles.....	5	— 3.5	+ 7.5
Iron and steel and their products.....	13	+ 4.3	+ 15.0
Plumbers' supplies.....	6	+ 3.5	+ 22.7
Tinware.....	7	+ 5.0	+ 8.6
Lumber and its products.....	41	— .3	+ 2.5
Boxes, wooden.....	8	— 10.7	— 3.6
Furniture.....	15	+ 2.4	+ 7.8
Lumber and millwork.....	18	+ .4	— 2.7
Leather and its products.....	14	— .5	+ 12.7
Boots and shoes.....	8	— 3.4	+ 8.7
Other leather products.....	6	+ 6.5	+ 20.5
*Rubber tires.....	1	— 15.6	— 33.9
Paper and printing.....	41	— .2	+ .8
Boxes, paper.....	13	— .9	+ 2.1
Printing and lithographing.....	20	— .8	+ 1.3
Printing and publishing (newspapers).....	3	+ .5	+ 1.2
Other paper products.....	5	+ .4	— 1.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	20	— 1.1	+ 5.9
Fertilizers.....	10	+ .2	+ 14.4
Other chemicals.....	10	— 1.3	+ 4.1

*Amount of payroll considered covers period of half month rather than one week.

TABLE 13. PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN NOVEMBER, 1928, AND DECEMBER, 1928—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments Reporting for Both Months	Per Cent of Change in Number of Employees in Dec., 1928, as Compared with Nov., 1928	Per Cent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll in Dec., 1928, as Compared with Nov., 1928
Stone, clay and glass products.	13	+ .6	+ 7.1
Clay products.....	8	+ .4	— 1.4
Glass products.....	5	+ .7	+ 15.8
Metal products other than iron and steel.....	10	+ .6	+ 2.0
Brass, bronze and copper....	5	+ .6	+ .2
Stamped and enameled ware	5	+ .7	+ 9.9
Tobacco products.....	5	— 9.5	+ 1.8
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	25	+ .8	+ 8.5
Electrical machinery.....	6	— 1.2	+ 3.9
Foundries.....	19	+ 2.1	+ 12.0
Musical instruments.....	3	— .8	+ 3.3
Transportation equipment.....	6	+ 3.0	+ 10.3
Car building and repairing.....	4	— 3.0	— 2.1
Miscellaneous.....	9	+ .6	+ 1.4
Brushes.....	3	+ .7	+ 2.4
Mattresses and bed springs..	3	— 1.1	— 6.1
Others.....	3	+ .9	+ 1.5
Department Stores.....	5	+ 17.8	+ 15.3
Wholesale Establishments.....	7	— .2	—
Public Utilities.....	5	— 2.5	— 5.7

STATISTICS OBTAINED AND COMPILED BY THE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR
AND STATISTICS RELATING TO PRESENT
UNEMPLOYMENT IN BALTIMORE CITY
FEBRUARY, 1928*

(In obtaining the facts herein set forth, all available sources of information open to the Department were used. The Commissioner of Labor and Statistics wishes to express his appreciation to General Charles D. Gaither, Commissioner of Police, without whose cooperation and support this study would have been impossible; to Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, Director, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, and his associates for their readily given advice; and to the International Business Machines Corporation for the generous loan of the tabulating machines used in the tabulation of the material.)

A study and survey of the facts obtained show that in Baltimore city there are at the present time approximately 15,500 unemployed persons who usually are engaged in some gainful occupation. These figures are based on information secured by a house-to-house canvass conducted by the members of the city police force, through the courtesy of their Commissioner, upon the request of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics.

While this total number is less than any of the various and scattered estimates of the amount of unemployment in Baltimore, several factors must be taken into consideration before arriving at a conclusion of its general effect. In making the canvass, consideration was given only to those who usually work for wages or on their own account in some business and who are now entirely without gainful employment of any kind. No effort was made to secure information for the apparently large number of persons who are employed for only part time. This is a separate and distinct study in itself, and must be approached, we believe, from a different angle and by a different method. In addition, every precaution was made to eliminate those men and women who either could

* Congressional Record, vol. 69, No. 82, March, 26, 1928, pp. 5552-5554; Monthly Labor Review, vol. 26, No. 4, April, 1928, pp. 31-37.

not or would not work if employment were available for them. To have included either or both of these groups would have clouded our problem, and would, perhaps, have greatly increased our figures.

Thus, then, if we may legitimately assume that the number of those usually engaged in gainful occupations in Baltimore city has increased at the same rate as the estimated population, we find approximately 4 per cent of these men and women, who can work and who want to work, unable to secure employment at the present time. Of the 15,473 persons found unemployed, by far the larger group, 13,468 in fact, is composed of men. Only 2,005 women, of whom 1,279 are white and 726 are colored, are included. More than 10,000 of these unemployed are white.

While more than 25 per cent of these men and women have worked in connection with the various manufacturing industries, the individual industry in which the survey shows unemployment to be the most severe is building. Here alone we find about one-sixth of the total number of persons. The textile industry, involving mostly clothing, is the most outstanding of the manufacturing industries, with food products and iron and steel competing for second place.

In considering the regular occupations of those unemployed, we find that the largest single group is composed of unskilled labor. The second largest number are found in the semiskilled operatives and factory workers, but, of the individual building and hand trades, carpenters lead in actual numbers.

The individual reports submitted by the police department indicate that, through the unemployment of these 15,473 men and women, almost 13,000 of an approximate number of 175,000 families are involved, and that at least 64,000 individuals are either directly or indirectly affected, a situation the seriousness of which is not to be minimized.

The existence of a group of almost 15,500 totally unemployed persons who are usually gainfully employed in a city of Baltimore's size is in itself a serious problem. The situation in this city, however, has become acute in that a large proportion of these individuals have been without employment for relatively long periods of time. Generally speaking, the findings show periods of unemployment, not in days or weeks as we might have reasonably expected, but rather in months. According to the re-

sults of the survey, less than 2,000 of the total number have been without employment of any kind for less than one month, and almost two-thirds have been unemployed for periods varying between one and five months.

Herein lies the worst danger; the exhaustion of savings and family resources and credit to the point of reduced buying and spending and in a great many cases of the entire depletion of all family resources so that actual want and misery enter in. Professional and business men and women begin to feel the pinch of the lost spending power on the part of the public and in their turn pass on restricted buying power to the larger enterprises and thus the depression is spread so that all classes of our people feel its baneful effects. The facts revealed by the survey, then, and the further possibility of an appreciable amount of part-time employment, are, we believe, the basis of the unrest in regard to unemployment in general and are responsible for the reported increased work done by the various social organizations of the city.

Furthermore, analysis of the material shows that only a negligible number of individuals reported even pick-up jobs secured since they found it necessary to leave their regular occupations, and we feel that we may conclude that employment has not been available for them.

The results of the survey would indicate that the three sections of the city in which unemployment is most severely felt are the central, southern, and eastern districts.

Unfortunately there is no accurate basis of comparison of the present amount of unemployment in Baltimore City with that existing in previous years. We can, with a fair degree of certainty, state, however, that it is more severe than it was one year ago. While a report of employment can not be used legitimately as an exact measure of unemployment, it may, however, be used to indicate the trend. In support, then, of our statement that unemployment is more severe in Baltimore this year than last, we quote the following from the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics for 1927 (not yet ready for distribution) :

Combined employment in manufacturing industries in Maryland decreased 7.8 per cent during the 12-month period from January, 1927, to January, 1928, while weekly payroll totals, for the same industries, decreased 10.9 per cent for the same period. * * * While practically all of the industries involved are subject to sea-

sonal fluctuations, the general tendency of employment and combined weekly payrolls for manufacturing industries in Maryland, taken month by month during the year 1927, has been unquestionably downward. * * * The manufacturing industries reported increased employment in only four months—February, April, August, and September. It is interesting to note, however, that the payroll increases for these months are larger than the employment increases. December showed a slight decrease of nine-tenths of 1 per cent as compared with November, but for the same month the combined payrolls increased eight-tenths of 1 per cent.

Maryland, it seems, is not at all unique in reporting decreased employment and payrolls for a 12-month period covering the year 1927. According to an official report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, issued early in January, 1928, there was a decrease of 6.4 per cent in employment in manufacturing industries throughout the United States and a decrease of 6.6 per cent in the combined payrolls in December, 1927, as compared with December, 1926.

"Each geographic division," according to this report, "shows a falling off in employment from December, 1926, to December, 1927, the greatest decreases being in the West, South Central, Middle Atlantic, and New England divisions, and much the smallest decrease being in the South Atlantic States."

The following outline of the general facts revealed by the survey and the accompanying tables set forth in detail the distribution of the 15,473 unemployed persons in Baltimore according to sex, color, regular industry, regular occupation, and number of months during which they have been without gainful employment of any kind.

The total number of families in which one or more cases of unemployment were found was 12,739; number of private families, 12,217; number of boarding houses, 289; number of lodging houses, 170; number unclassified families, 63. The total number of persons included in the 12,739 families was 64,306. The total number of persons who usually are engaged in gainful occupations in these 12,739 families was 29,099.

TABLE 1—NUMBER OF REGULARLY ENGAGED PERSONS IN BALTIMORE WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, COLOR, AND REGULAR OCCUPATION

Regular Occupation	Males			Females			Total Unem- ployed
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	
Apprentices in building and hand trades.....	132	22	154	.....	.....	.....	154
Blacksmiths.....	39	1	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Boilermakers.....	56	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	56
Brick and stone masons.....	209	9	218	.....	.....	.....	218
Building industry.....	135	5	140	.....	.....	.....	140
Other industries.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Contractors.....	69	4	73	.....	.....	.....	73
Carpenters.....	852	24	876	.....	.....	.....	876
Building industry.....	588	17	605	.....	.....	.....	605
Other industries.....	59	1	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Contractors.....	205	6	211	.....	.....	.....	211
Electricians.....	131	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	131
Building industry.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Other industries.....	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Contractors.....	82	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	82
Engineers (stationary) and cranimen.....	101	5	106	.....	.....	.....	106
Building industry.....	19	1	20	.....	.....	.....	20
Other industries.....	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	37
Contractors.....	45	4	49	.....	.....	.....	49
Factory workers (not otherwise classified).....	926	671	1,597	117	13	130	1,727
Food and kindred products.....	122	93	215	33	3	36	251
Textiles and their products.....	47	17	64	11	2	13	77
Iron and steel, not including machinery.....	165	87	252	22	1	23	275

TABLE 1—NUMBER OF REGULARLY ENGAGED PERSONS IN BALTIMORE WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, COLOR, AND REGULAR OCCUPATION—(Continued)

Regular Occupation	Males			Females			Total Unem- ployed
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	
Lumber and allied products.....	70	56	126	1	.....	1	127
Leather and its manufactures.....	11	7	18	3	.....	3	21
Rubber products.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Paper and printing.....	12	7	19	1	.....	1	20
Chemicals and allied products.....	47	111	158	7	.....	7	165
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	37	81	118	.....	1	1	119
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel.....	42	42	84	2	.....	2	86
Tobacco manufactures.....	4	2	6	3	.....	3	9
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	95	35	130	1	.....	1	131
Musical instruments.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Transportation equipment.....	69	28	97	.....	.....	.....	97
Railroad repair shops.....	20	5	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Other industries.....	177	100	277	33	6	39	316
Firemen (not locomotive or fire department) Laborers (not otherwise classified)	67	22	89	.....	.....	.....	89
Building industry.....	1,501	2,594	4,095	.....	.....	.....	4,095
Other laborers.....	204	882	1,086	.....	.....	.....	1,086
Machinists.....	1,297	1,712	3,009	.....	.....	.....	3,009
Mechanics (not otherwise classified)	237	3	240	.....	.....	.....	240
Painters.....	89	9	98	.....	.....	.....	98
Building industry.....	451	33	484	.....	.....	.....	484
Other industries.....	229	7	236	.....	.....	.....	236
Contractors.....	22	12	34	.....	.....	.....	34
	200	14	214	.....	.....	.....	214

Paper hangers.....	78	8	86	.....	.....	.....	86
Building industry.....	16	2	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Contractors.....	62	6	68	.....	.....	.....	68
Plasterers and cement finishers.....	145	16	161	.....	.....	.....	161
Building industry.....	84	9	93	.....	.....	.....	93
Contractors.....	61	7	68	.....	.....	.....	68
Plumbers, gasfitters and steamfitters.....	305	7	312	.....	.....	.....	312
Building industry.....	71	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	71
Other industries.....	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48
Contractors.....	186	7	193	.....	.....	.....	193
Semi-skilled operatives (not otherwise classified).....	934	68	1,002	.....	341	36	1,379
Food and kindred products.....	135	16	151	.....	36	2	189
Textiles and their products.....	222	22	244	.....	186	22	208
Iron and steel and their products (not including machinery).....	135	8	143	.....	23	.....	166
Lumber and allied products.....	76	1	77	.....	10	10	87
Lumber and its manufactures.....	27	3	30	.....	4	4	34
Rubber products.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	5
Paper and printing.....	118	1	119	.....	18	1	137
Chemicals and allied products.....	9	2	11	.....	1	.....	12
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	33	5	38	.....	2	4	42
Metal and metal industries, other than iron and steel.....	32	1	33	.....	1	1	34
Tobacco manufactures.....	19	.....	19	.....	37	6	62
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Musical instruments.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Transportation equipment.....	33	2	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Railroad repair shops.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Other industries.....	66	7	73	.....	22	4	99
Other manufacturing and mechanical occupations.....	618	29	647	.....	61	15	723
Total manufacturing and mechanical.....	6,871	3,521	10,392	.....	519	64	10,975

TABLE 1—NUMBER OF REGULARLY ENGAGED PERSONS IN BALTIMORE WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, COLOR, AND REGULAR OCCUPATION—(Continued)

Regular Occupation	Males			Females		Total Unemployed
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	
Water transportation*	136	173	209	.....	.....	209
Sailors and deck hands	111	14	125	.....	.....	125
Stevedores	7	59	66	.....	.....	66
Others	18	.....	18	.....	.....	18
Road and street transportation	506	289	795	1	.....	796
Chauffeurs	426	239	665	1	.....	666
Draymen, teamsters	73	47	120	.....	.....	120
Others	7	3	10	.....	.....	10
Railroad transportation	82	4	86	.....	.....	86
Brakemen	35	.....	35	.....	.....	35
Others	47	4	51	.....	.....	51
Express, post, telegraph and telephone	15	1	16	36	.....	52
Telephone operators	4	1	5	36	.....	41
Others	11	1	12	.....	.....	12
Total, public utilities	739	367	1,106	37	.....	1,143
Retail dealers	44	6	50	.....	.....	50

Salesmen.....	484	13	497	229	4	233	730
Others.....	81	4	85	30	2	32	117
Total, trade.....	609	23	632	259	6	265	897
Public service (policemen and firemen).....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Professional service.....	59	5	64	23	1	24	88
Servants.....	25	112	137	50	578	628	765
Other domestic and personal service.....	150	247	397	69	71	140	537
Total, domestic and personal service.....	175	359	534	119	649	768	1,302
Bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants.....	51	1	52	37	1	38	90
Clerks (office).....	240	3	243	110	1	111	354
Stenographers and typists.....	11	1	12	112	2	114	126
Other clerical occupations.....	157	16	173	27	.....	27	200
Total, clerical occupations.....	459	21	480	286	4	290	770
Clerks, unclassified†.....	66	.....	66	14	.....	14	80
Other occupations.....	165	20	185	22	2	24	203
Total, other occupations.....	231	20	251	36	2	38	289
All occupations.....	9,152	4,316	13,468	1,279	726	2,005	15,473

* Including 89 occupants of two seamen's lodging houses who may or may not be usual residents of Baltimore.

† Unclassified as to whether sales or office clerks.

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED IN BALTIMORE BY SEX, COLOR, AND
REGULAR INDUSTRY

Regular Industry	Males			Females			Total Unem- ployed
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	
MANUFACTURING							
Food and kindred products.....	375	128	503	82	5	87	599
Beverages.....	19	6	25	5	.....	5	30
Bakery products.....	104	21	125	11	.....	11	136
Canning and preserving fruits and vegetables.....	23	7	30	5	3	8	38
Canning and preserving (oysters and crabs).....	6	9	15	3	.....	3	18
Confectionery.....	50	7	57	39	.....	39	96
Ice cream.....	8	2	10	2	.....	2	12
Ice (manufactured).....	43	17	60	.....	1	7	88
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	64	17	81	6	.....	12	112
Other food products.....	58	42	100	11	1	26	726
Textiles and their products.....	400	56	456	244	23	218	589
Clothing.....	324	47	371	195	.....	38	89
Cotton goods.....	50	1	51	38	3	14	48
Other textiles.....	26	8	34	11	.....	49	561
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	405	107	512	49	.....	139	833
Iron foundries.....	100	39	139	.....	.....	2	120
Plumbers' supplies.....	31	.....	31	2	.....	1	228
Steel works and rolling mills.....	75	44	119	1	.....	45	41
Tinware.....	169	14	183	45	.....	14	296
Other iron and steel products.....	30	10	40	1	.....	8	69
Lumber and allied products.....	216	66	282	14	.....	14	296
Boxes*.....	48	13	61	8	.....	8	69

* May include some paper boxes.

Furniture.....	71	10	81	6	.....	6	87
Lumber, planing-mill products.....	52	38	90	.....	.....	.....	90
Other lumber products.....	45	5	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Leather and its manufacture.....	38	12	61	8	.....	.....	69
Boots and shoes.....	38	10	48	5	.....	.....	53
Other leather products.....	11	2	13	3	.....	.....	16
Rubber products.....	7	8	15	1	.....	.....	16
Paper and printing.....	159	13	172	28	.....	28	200
Boxes, paper†.....	9	2	11	9	.....	9	20
Printing and publishing, job.....	99	4	103	10	.....	10	113
Printing and publishing, newspaper.....	17	1	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Other paper products, and printing.....	34	6	40	.....	.....	9	49
Chemicals and allied products.....	111	123	234	17	1	18	252
Fertilizers.....	8	66	74	1	.....	1	75
Oils.....	54	19	73	1	.....	1	74
Other chemicals.....	49	38	87	15	.....	16	74
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	93	93	186	3	4	7	193
Bricks.....	8	36	44	.....	.....	.....	44
Glass products.....	59	24	83	2	4	6	89
Marble, slate, stone.....	14	25	39	.....	.....	.....	39
Other products.....	12	8	20	1	.....	1	21
Metal and metal products, other than iron and steel.....	108	46	154	3	.....	3	157
Brass, bronze, and copper.....	48	40	88	.....	.....	.....	88
Stamped and enameled ware.....	29	3	32	2	.....	2	34
Other metal products.....	31	3	34	1	.....	1	35
Tobacco manufactures.....	27	3	30	45	6	51	81
Cigars and cigarettes.....	23	1	24	40	2	42	66
Other tobacco manufactures.....	4	2	6	5	4	9	15
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	153	7	160	1	.....	1	161
Musical instruments.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Transportation equipment.....	305	44	349	.....	.....	.....	349
Motor vehicles (including repairs).....	134	15	149	.....	.....	.....	149
Shipbuilding.....	160	27	187	.....	.....	.....	187
Other transportation equipment.....	11	2	13	.....	.....	.....	13

† Some of these may be included under wooden boxes.

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTALLY UNEMPLOYED IN BALTIMORE BY SEX, COLOR, AND REGULAR INDUSTRY—(Continued)

Regular Industry	Males		Females			Total Unemployed
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored		Total
MANUFACTURING—Continued						
Railroad repair shops (steam).....	57	4	61	.....	.....	61
Other manufacturing industries.....	257	107	364	58	6	428
Brooms and brushes.....	32	2	34	1	.....	35
Umbrellas.....	11	.....	11	12	.....	23
Other manufacturing industries.....	214	105	319	45	6	370
Total, manufacturing industries.....	2,747	817	3,564	553	48	4,165
MECHANICAL						
Building.....	1,520	937	2,457	4	4	2,465
Laundries.....	14	14	28	9	19	56
Total, mechanical industries.....	1,534	951	2,485	13	23	2,521

MERCANTILE						
Wholesale establishments.....	75	19	94	8	1	9
Retail establishments.....	551	184	735	285	24	309
Department stores.....	169	28	197	199	3	202
Other retail stores.....	382	156	538	86	21	107
Other mercantile establishments.....	84	5	89	23	.....	23
Total, mercantile industries.....	710	208	918	316	25	341
Busses and taxicabs.....	27	2	29	.....	.....	29
Gas and electric supply.....	50	45	95	.....	.....	95
Railways, electric.....	37	20	57	.....	.....	57
Railroads, steam*.....	265	139	404	2	.....	2
Telegraph.....	9	.....	9	1	.....	1
Telephone.....	8	3	11	37	.....	37
Water transportation†.....	204	98	302	.....	2	2
Total, public utilities.....	600	307	907	40	2	42
Unclassified by industry‡.....	3,561	2,033	5,594	357	628	985
Total, all industries.....	9,152	4,316	13,468	1,279	726	2,005
						15,473

* Probably includes some who might be classified under "railroad repair shops."

† Includes 89 occupants of two seamen's lodging houses, who may or may not be usual residents of Baltimore.

‡ Includes laborers, contractors, professional, domestic and personal service, etc., not classified according to industry.

The statement below classifies the unemployed according to the length of time during which they have been entirely without employment of any kind:

Less than 1 month.....	1,981
1 month and under 2 months.....	2,373
2 and under 3 months.....	3,041
3 and under 4 months.....	2,643
4 and under 5 months.....	1,657
5 and under 6 months.....	901
6 and under 7 months.....	1,229
7 and under 8 months.....	275
8 and under 9 months.....	320
9 and under 10 months.....	122
10 and under 11 months.....	46
11 and under 12 months.....	26
12 months and over.....	778
Time not reported.....	81
Total.....	15,473

REPORTS OF OTHER STATE DEPARTMENTS

In accordance with the requirements of Section 2, Chapter 406, Acts of 1916, the following extracts from or summaries of reports of other State Departments and Bureaus are herewith submitted.

Maryland Training School for Boys, 1926-1928

From November 1, 1927, a psychiatric clinic has been in operation at the school. The clinic attempted firstly to examine all the boys at the school with reference to their mental condition, intelligence, and problems of adjustment; and incidentally to develop a systematic method of examination. Secondly, it undertook to study, with thoroughness, certain boys who seemed to be of special interest and importance from the psychiatric and psychological points of view—in particular those who showed the kind of maladjustment which is called Psychopathic Personality.

The clinic proceeded first to examine, with varying degrees of thoroughness, the most problematic boys that had come to our attention. This resulted in a special report, which appeared as "Psychopathic Personalities Among Boys in a Training School for Delinquents." *Am. Jour. of Psychiatry*: Vol. VIII, No. 1; July, 1928: pp. 159-186.

Following the completion of the study, it was decided to make a rapid survey of the whole population, and to standardize the somewhat routine procedure for the preliminary study and classification.

No attempt of reorganization was made during this period of the already efficient school system but there was an addition in the number of grades in September, 1927, making the total nine grades. This ninth grade, which is equivalent to the first year high school, was instituted to give an opportunity to the boy who had completed the grammar grades, and who would materially benefit by further schooling. The aim of this grade is twofold; namely, to prepare the boy for higher schooling, and to offer such studies as would help the boy to adjust himself properly with the education received if he wanted to discontinue after completing this grade.

During the summer months of July and August the curriculum at this school was revised to conform more precisely with that suggested by the new Baltimore County Course of Study.

The special grade at this school, consisting of boys whose intelligence quotients do not surpass that of the low grade moron, is aiming to give the boy some simple academic training and also training in the industrial arts. Excellent work was done in this department during 1927-1928. The articles made by this class were sold to the officers of the institution and visitors, the returns from which made the class nearly self-supporting.

It was the privilege as well as a duty of the principal to visit, during the summer months, the homes of the boys committed to this institution from Baltimore City. Over one hundred homes were visited and reports submitted. These reports were placed in the boys' folders at the institution. This work proved to be a worthwhile study as it gave to the school head an insight on the true conditions of the home in respect to environment.

State Tax Commission

Each county in the State and the city of Baltimore has a Supervisor of Assessments who is appointed by the State Tax Commission from a list of five persons submitted by the County Commissioners of each county, and in Baltimore City by the Mayor. The supervisor, who serves during good behavior, is removable at any time by the State Tax Commission for incompetency or cause. He can hold no other public office of profit. The duties of the supervisors are wide and varied. Generally and substantially they are:

(a) To exercise general supervision over assessments of property, with the powers of a Chief Assessor, but

without power to make a final assessment, that being the function of the County Commissioners.

(b) To appeal to the State Tax Commission from any action of the County Commissioners in assessing, reducing or increasing an assessment or in refusing to assess, reduce or increase any assessment that he deems improper.

(c) To visit the districts of his county at frequent intervals to obtain data as to property values; and to keep informed as to sales.

(d) To recommend increases or decreases in assessments to the County Commissioners; and to aid them in the general administration of the tax laws.

Maryland Racing Commission

The total receipts of the Commission for 1928 were in the amount of \$821,300.85, distributed as follows:

County Fairs.....	\$ 2,250.00
Maryland State Fair, Inc.....	188,665.95
Maryland Jockey Club of Baltimore City.....	252,286.70
Southern Maryland Agricultural Association.....	187,314.74
License fees, jockeys and trainers.....	1,528.00
Registration fees.....	478.00
Interest on money on deposit.....	3,999.60
Reserved from 1927 revenue for 1928 expenses.....	10,000.00
Harford Agricultural and Breeders' Association.....	174,777.86

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles

The gross income amounted to \$3,022,856.98, as compared to \$2,980,816.20 in 1926-27. This is an increase of \$42,040.78, as compared to the previous year.

The increase in the number of cars registered amounted to 27,812, the figures being: for 1926-27, 286,131, and for 1927-28, 313,943.

With respect to the actual titling of cars, new and used, there was a slight increase over this branch of activity as shown in the preceding year. For 1927-28 the cars titled amounted to 134,790, while for the year previous this figure was 134,481, an increase of 209 cars.

The total income from the title department was \$141,639.62 as compared to \$141,398.84 for the year 1926-27.

The Department issued 135,304 driving licenses of all kinds, while in the preceding year 138,442 were issued.

Fines imposed in the Baltimore Traffic Court and before the various magistrates in the counties amounted to \$235,962.45. This, compared to the figures for the year 1926-27 (\$213,048.87) shows an increase of \$22,913.58.

State Athletic Commission

During the past year the following organizations were granted permission to hold exhibitions of boxing:

Broadway Athletic Club, Frostburg Fire Department, Emorywood Athletic Club, Folly Athletic Club, Olympia Athletic Club, Edgewood Athletic Club, Fort Hoyle Athletic Club, Maryland Boxing Club, Northwestern Athletic Association, Singerly Fire Company, 104th Medical Regiment, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Arcadia Sporting Club, Hagerstown Baseball Association, Vic Ricker, Polish-American Club, River View Park, Carlin's Park, Centreville Athletic Club.

Four boxers and three seconds were suspended during the year, two for thirty days, one for sixty days, two indefinitely, and two permanently. In addition one second was fined \$25.

During the year the number of exhibitions staged throughout the State has increased to a great extent.

It is still assuming full jurisdiction over amateur bouts, which power was given this Commission under the Act. The amateur ranks at the present time are in a very badly disorganized state.

Total receipts for the year were \$33,518.16, total disbursements \$29,771.23, leaving a balance of \$3,746.93.

Board of Chiropody Examiners of Maryland

There were no applications for licenses to practice Chiropody in Maryland during the year 1928.

State Veterinary Medical Board

During the fiscal year 1928 the Board examined eight candidates for a license to practice Veterinary Medicine in Maryland, passed and issued licenses to six and refused licenses to two.

The receipts for the year were eighty dollars and the expenditures were seventy-two dollars.

Maryland Soldier's Relief Fund Commission

For the fiscal year October 1, 1927, to September 30, 1928, there were 2544 relief cases handled by the Relief Commission, a resume of which is as follows:

World War Cases:	
Baltimore City	2,081
Miscellaneous Cases (Hospitals, etc.)	98
Counties	281
National Guard Cases.....	19
Civil War Cases.....	3
Spanish-American War Cases.....	62
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 2,544
Cases Disapproved	456
Cases Approved	2,088
Total amount expended.....	\$46,552.13

The Soldiers' Relief Fund Commission was created by Chapter 344 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1924 session, and provided a relief fund for the purpose of providing the necessities of life for those Maryland veterans of the World War who are sick, disabled or indigent and who are without means to pay for said necessities or for proper care, and for the purpose of providing the necessary funeral expenses of such veterans. The Act provided for \$25,000.00, or as much thereof as was necessary, for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1925, September 30, 1926 and September 30, 1927. The Legislature of 1927 amended the Act to include veterans of all wars, their widows and infant children, and provided for reasonable compensation to members of the Maryland National Guard who were injured in line of duty, and in case such members are killed, then to the widows and infant children of such members. The fund was increased to \$50,000.00

Bank Commissioner (1927)

For the year ending February 1st, 1928, the Department made four hundred and sixty-five examinations of which ninety-seven were made outside of the parent institutions, for which a per diem charge was made. The fees for the examinations made during this period amounted to \$30,780.10 and fees for filing Articles of Incorporation and Amendments to charters \$25.00. The fees collected from the licensed Small Loan Brokers for the year amounted to \$3,725.07. The total receipts of the department for the year ending February 1st, 1928, including interest received on bank balance, amounted to \$34,573.15. All fees collected are forwarded to the State Treasurer at the end of each month.

The total disbursements of the department for the same period amounted to \$31,012.05.

GROWTH OF STATE BANKING INSTITUTIONS SINCE
THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE
BANKING DEPARTMENT

	Number of Institutions	Capital Stock	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Total Deposits, Including Bank Balances	Total Resources
June 30, 1910	124	\$11,786,860	\$19,153,596	\$154,066,723	\$186,443,290
June 30, 1915	154	15,337,824	24,801,999	201,396,998	244,364,091
Dec. 31, 1919	184	15,811,856	31,598,483	336,200,210	398,013,329
Dec. 31, 1923	203	20,865,173	42,151,396	420,482,684	495,220,536
*Dec. 31, 1924	163	22,585,200	46,690,383	458,024,402	537,163,468
*Dec. 31, 1925	160	23,219,200	49,610,224	504,897,326	595,731,207
*Dec. 31, 1926	160	25,289,200	54,742,681	518,548,511	613,412,575
*Dec. 31, 1927	159	24,914,200	58,102,306	576,892,097	674,047,299

* Note: Number of banks includes the parent offices only.

A study of the report on conditions as of December 31, 1927, shows the following increases over the corresponding period of the previous year:

Increase in total assets of State Banks and Trust Companies	\$42,485,842.00
Increase in Loans and Discounts of the State Banks and Trust Companies.....	5,421,345.00
Increase in Mortgages and Judgments of Record of the State Banks and Trust Companies.....	12,695.00
Increase in Surplus of the State Banks and Trust Companies	1,146,250.00
Increase in Undivided Profits of the State Banks and Trust Companies	1,119,104.00
Increase in Total Deposits of the State Banks and Trust Companies	41,314,513.00
Increase in Total Assets of the Mutual Savings Institutions	18,148,882.00
Increase in Mortgages and Judgments of Record of the Mutual Savings Institutions.....	2,917,913.00
Increase in Guarantee Fund and Undivided Surplus of the Mutual Savings Institutions.....	1,094,271.00
Increase in Total Deposits of the Mutual Savings Institutions	17,029,073.00

There are now seventy-seven small loan brokers operating under licenses issued by this department. They are located as follows:

Sixty-three (63).....	Baltimore
One (1).....	Catonsville
Five (5).....	Cumberland
One (1).....	Fairmount Heights
Two (2).....	Frederick
Three (3).....	Hagerstown
One (1).....	Mt. Rainier
One (1).....	Oakland

For the year ending February 1st, 1928, the department made twenty-eight (28) visits for the purpose of examination. The results of these examinations showed that the licensees are conducting their business in accordance with the law.

State Insurance Department

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1927

(Report available in 1928)

RECEIPTS.

Fees for Agents' Licenses	\$74,400.00	
Fees for Filing Charters, Statements, etc.	12,510.00	
Certificates, Abstracts, etc.....	2,259.00	
Licenses to Brokers.....	21,250.54	
Licenses to Companies.....	49,782.67	
Taxes on Premiums.....	877,694.10	
Unauthorized Insurance	1,118.20	
Interest on Deposits.....	2,864.65	
Miscellaneous Receipts	33.00	
Examinations of Companies.....	18,506.20	
Total Receipts		\$1,060,418.36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Remittances to Comptroller.....	\$1,041,849.16	
Sheriff's Fees on Brokers' Licenses.....	63.00	
Examinations of Companies.....	18,506.20	
Total Disbursements		\$1,060,418.36

Companies Admitted

Stock Fire	10
Mutual Fire	1
Reciprocal Exchange	2
Stock Miscellaneous	5
Mutual Miscellaneous	3
Life	7
Fraternal	2
Total.....	30

	Companies Withdrawn
Stock Fire	4
Mutual Fire	1
Stock Miscellaneous	2
Life	5
Fraternal	2
Total.....	<hr/> 14

In addition one company went into the hands of receiver.

State Board of Chiropractic Examiners

During this past year two regular advertised examinations for those applicants desiring to practise Chiropractic in the State of Maryland were held in the first weeks of January and July, respectively.

The following has been collected during the year:

Receipts from examinations	\$630.00
Receipts from licenses issued	450.00
Receipts from reciprocity	275.00
Receipts from renewals	2,280.00

State Roads Commission

During the season of 1928, Maryland spent approximately \$4,700,000 on road construction. Of this amount \$635,000 was derived from the Federal Government and \$4,065,000 from State and County bond issues and the 2c tax on gasoline for lateral road construction and grade crossing elimination. 145 miles of new roads were constructed, consisting of 106 miles of concrete, 7 miles of macadam, 29 miles of gravel, and 3 miles of asphalt streets in Baltimore City.

In addition to the above, there were 35 modern concrete structures built replacing narrow one-way bridges, and 2 railroad grade crossings eliminated.

From the additional 2c tax on gasoline, there was derived \$4,200,000 for maintenance and reconstruction work generally throughout the State. From this sum, approximately 100 miles of narrow improved roads were further improved by widening with concrete shoulders, and 500 miles of macadam and gravel roads were surface-treated in addition to the general maintenance work.

One of the outstanding projects in the concrete shoulder program was started during the summer of 1928 when the Baltimore-Washington Boulevard was widened for a distance of approximately 4 miles north from Laurel. The width of the road was increased from 20 to 40 feet by the construction of a 10 foot concrete traffic lane on either side of the existing road and the old section was resurfaced with asphaltic construction. It is planned to ask the 1929 Legislature for a bond issue sufficient to complete this widening from the Baltimore City limits to the District of Columbia line.

STATE ROADS COMMISSION
ROADS CONSTRUCTED AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1928

County	Mac.	Conc.	Bit. Conc.	Shell	Gravel	Brick	Asph.	Total
Allegany.....	69.47	30.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.82
Anne Arundel.....	23.66	60.49	.....	1.12	43.47	0.59	2.23	131.56
Baltimore.....	99.91	86.65	6.61	.....	.....	.....	17.36	210.53
Baltimore City.....	.....	1.48	0.52	.....	.....	5.33	46.46	53.79
Calvert.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	60.24	.....	.....	61.24
Caroline.....	25.06	62.14	.....	19.66	.....	.....	.....	106.86
Carroll.....	63.03	69.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132.69
Cecil.....	51.53	63.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115.21
Charles.....	.....	5.44	0.70	.....	146.10	.....	.....	152.24
Dorchester.....	38.09	53.91	7.33	22.74	.....	0.28	.....	122.35
Frederick.....	133.97	59.28	.....	.....	.....	0.38	1.32	194.95
Garrett.....	55.49	34.92	.....	.....	.....	0.15	.....	90.56
Harford.....	77.36	47.31	0.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.58
Howard.....	51.42	46.56	.....	.....	8.54	.....	4.66	111.18
Kent.....	19.97	40.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.11
Montgomery.....	147.96	56.86	1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	205.94
Prince George's.....	26.89	75.15	11.01	.....	23.12	.....	6.77	142.94
Queen Anne's.....	38.03	41.71	0.83	4.51	.....	.....	.....	85.08
St. Mary's.....	8.97	.....	5.12	.....	100.18	.....	.....	114.27
Somerset.....	12.27	32.58	7.47	4.73	.....	.....	.....	57.05
Talbot.....	13.31	41.92	.....	10.99	.....	.....	.....	68.22
Washington.....	112.98	11.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.14	135.10
Wicomico.....	34.28	44.70	8.01	11.97	.....	.....	.....	98.96
Worcester.....	32.99	64.30	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.04
Total Constructed.....	1,138.64	1,031.21	53.38	76.72	381.65	6.73	88.94	2,777.27
Constructed by S. R. C. not under Maintenance.....	7.57	1.48	0.52	59.96	.....	5.33	46.46	121.32
Total under S. R. C. Maintenance.....	1,131.07	1,029.73	52.86	16.76	381.65	1.40	42.48	2,655.95

Roads under Contract	185.50
Grand Total	2,841.45

This table includes county roads reconstructed to meet requirements of the State Roads Commission and taken over for maintenance.

(STATE ROADS COMMISSION—Continued)

ASPHALT SURFACING ON ROADS PREVIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED		CONCRETE SHOULDERS	
Baltimore	9.23	Allegany	27.33
Prince George's	4.60	Anne Arundel	20.87
		Baltimore	70.88
MACADAM SURFACING ON ROADS PREVIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED		Baltimore City	0.74
Carroll	3.33	Carroll	18.35
Montgomery	1.91	Cecil	13.98
Prince George's	7.33	Dorchester	1.01
AMIESITE SURFACING ON ROADS PREVIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED		Frederick	36.35
Charles	0.70	Harford	36.05
Montgomery	1.12	Howard	37.90
Prince George's	4.72	Kent	5.06
St. Mary's	5.12	Montgomery	50.39
Wicomico	8.01	Prince George's	41.17
Worcester	3.75	St. Mary's	5.12
		Talbot	8.39
KYROCK SURFACING ON ROADS PREVIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED		Washington	17.29
Montgomery	1.00	Wicomico	12.68
		Worcester	20.26
		Total	424.32
		Shoulders under Contract	84.36
		Grand Total	508.68

Board of Medical Examiners

Examinations were held the third Tuesday in June, continuing for four days and the second Tuesday in December, continuing for the same period, at 1211 Cathedral Street.

Licensed by examination.....	110
Applied for examinations, failed, and rejected	4
Licensed by recognition of licenses issued by reciprocal States	31
Licensed by special examination.....	6
Credentials certified to other States.....	63

Maryland State Board of Examiners of Nurses

The customary semi-annual Spring and Fall Examinations, qualifying for the State Registration of graduate nurses, have been held. The Spring Examinations were given in two sessions, namely, in Cumberland on April 25th and 26th, at the Western Maryland Hospital with 25 candidates enrolled; and in Baltimore on May 14th to 18th, the written tests at Osler Hall, the practical tests at the Mercy and Sinai Hospitals, with 221 candidates enrolled. Of the total 246, 30 were reexamination candidates. As a result of the Spring Examinations, 186 passed, 60 failed.

The Fall Examinations were held in Baltimore on October 22nd to 26th, the written tests at Osler Hall, the practical tests at the Mercy Hospital. A total of 185 candidates were enrolled. Of these, 29 were reexamination candidates. As a result of the Fall Examination, 149 passed, 36 failed.

In addition to the above named regular examination sessions, there have been held five (5) special examinations for reexamination candidates, namely, on February 7th and 16th; June 14th; July 12th; and December 15th. The total number of candidates taking these examinations was 54. Of these, 38 passed, 16 failed.

The total number of candidates granted graduate nurse State registration in the year 1928 is 426. This number includes 60 candidates (graduates registered nurses from outside our State) registered in Maryland through reciprocity.

The total number of Maryland Registered Nurses from 1904 to 1928 inclusive is 5,538. Of this number 472 are registered through reciprocity. These have come to Maryland from thirty (30) States of the United States and represent 270 distinct Schools of Nursing. The total

number of Maryland Registered Nurses includes also 31 graduate nurses from foreign countries, namely, from Canada, 11; England, 10; Ireland, 4; Germany, 4; France, 2. The candidates from foreign countries are registered in Maryland through examination, not through reciprocity; in a few instances a requirement of some additional training has been first imposed.

In the Student Nurse Department a total number of 965 applications were received for endorsement in preliminary education for entrance into Maryland Schools of Nursing. The requirement of High School graduation or equivalent was met by 770. Of the remainder 129 qualified by passing Entrance Examination.

The customary Quarterly Entrance Examinations were held in January, May, July and October, and in addition 2 special examinations, in August and December.

In the Licensed Practical Nurse Department the total number of licenses issued to date is 610. The number of Practical Nurses who renewed their licenses through annual reregistration in February 1928 is 233. In all 51 practical nurses were newly licensed in 1928. Practical Nurse examinations were given at the Mercy Hospital on February 24th, June 20th, October 22nd and December 15th. The total number of candidates taking these examinations was 43. Of these, 41 passed, 2 failed.

There are four practical nurse training schools in the State:

The Home for Incurables, Baltimore, organized 1922.

Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, organized 1923.

Baltimore City Hospitals, Baltimore, organized 1925.

The Jenkins Memorial Home for the Aged, connected with St. Agnes Hospital, Wilkens Avenue, Baltimore, organized 1927. The first class graduated from the Jenkins Memorial School, June 15, 1928.

The course of training in each of the Practical Nurse Schools is one year.

There are 26 accredited Schools of Nursing in Maryland, three year course.

A Curriculum for Schools of Nursing in the State of Maryland, originally issued by the Board of Examiners in 1912, with subsequent revisions, was once again revised and republished in March 1928.

Parole Commissioner

The Parole Commissioner held 21 public hearings, in which he disposed of 605 cases, as follows:

Paroles Recommended	251
Pardons to Restore Citizenship.....	27
Reductions of Sentences.....	11
No Clemency	316

The Governor paroled to the Commission during the year 264 persons, of whom 143 were recommended in the Maryland House of Correction, 106 in Maryland Penitentiary, 11 in the Baltimore City Jail, and 4 in the County Jails.

During the year 179 paroles expired; 4 died; 7 were granted pardons; 19 violated their paroles.

On January 1, 1928, there were on parole 134 persons, making a total of 398 different persons on parole during the year.

From all sources 209 people were lost from parole, thus leaving on January 1, 1929, 189 persons on parole in this State.

Maryland State Board of Dental Examiners

The Maryland State Board of Dental Examiners have had 64 candidates appear for examination for license. Of these 56 were successful, and 8 were failures.

Sixty-one Junior students permitted to take partial examinations in studies successfully passed in their colleges, appeared during the year before the Board. They are graded according to their work before the Board, and these grades are used when they take the final examinations for license upon graduation.

The Board prosecuted one person for practicing dentistry without a license, but in the face of overwhelming evidence that he had actually done work for various people in his section, he was declared not guilty. No other prosecutions were made during the year.

Maryland Board of Pharmacy

RECORD OF EXAMINATIONS HELD AND FEES RECEIVED

October 12-13, 1927.

Number examined for Pharmacists	Passed	Failed
42	17	25
Number examined for Assistant Pharmacists	Passed	Failed
18	14	4

May 29, 30 and 31, 1928.

Number examined for Pharmacists	Passed	Failed
58	42	16
Number examined for Assistant Pharmacists	Passed	Failed
88	70	18
Total number examined as Pharmacists	Passed	Failed
100	59	41
Total number examined as Assistant Pharmacists	Passed	Failed
106	84	22
Total Number Granted Registration by Reciprocity.....		18
Total Number Duplicate Certificates Issued.....		3
Total Number Certifications Made for Reciprocity.....		13
Receipts from All Sources.....		\$2,772.03

State Department of Forestry

The duties of the State Department of Forestry have been carried on as in the past, and may be divided into the following activities:

1. Forest Fire Control and Prevention. One new fire lookout tower was constructed during the past year at Brandywine, in Prince George's County, making thirteen towers in all. All of the towers are equipped with telephones, and a man is on duty during the fire seasons, spring and fall. At most of the towers a smokechaser or man who responds to fires is also stationed. This man, equipped with the proper tools, has helped considerably in keeping the size of fires down in the areas covered by towers.

In addition, there are some 550 forest wardens who hold themselves in readiness to fight fires when and where they occur.

Signs have been posted along the main highways on specially constructed signboards, calling attention to the dangers of fire. Talks have been given to schools, communities, and other organizations, pointing out the dangers and the disastrous results of forest fires.

During the fiscal year just passed there were 554 fires reported, burning 28,308 acres of woodland, and causing a damage of \$222,624.

2. Assistance to Woodland Owners. This activity has been going along as in the past. Examinations of woodlands, usually in company with the owner, are made, and recommendations as to the best management of the woods from the forestry standpoint are given. Ninety-eight examinations in seventeen counties covering 8,649 acres, were made.

When trees are ripe and ready for cutting, and the owner desires it, the Department will mark such trees and give an estimate and valuation. In some cases only an estimate is desired. Twelve markings in eight counties, covering 680 acres, and three estimates in three counties, covering 204 acres, were made.

Forest planting plans were prepared for twenty-four applicants, covering 949 acres in twelve counties.

3. **The State Forest Nursery.** The State Forest Nursery has been enlarged, and for this year the output was 700,000 trees for forest and 8,000 trees for roadside planting. Fifty-two forest plantings and sixty-three roadside plantings were made.

4. **The State Forests.** At present the State Forests are six in number: four in Garrett County, near Oakland, comprising 2,643 acres, one in Washington County, Fort Frederick, of 189 acres, and one in Baltimore and Howard Counties, the Patapsco State Forest, of 1,200 acres. During the past year, thousands of people used these State Forests for recreational purposes.

Through the gift of Mrs. Seth, a demonstration forest of sixty-four acres has been established near Easton. This was given in memory of the late General Joseph B. Seth.

5. **Educational.** In its educational work, the staff of the Department as has been the custom, gave lectures on various phases of forestry work to institutions and organizations throughout the State.

Exhibits were shown at various county fairs, and several research problems were also studied.

6. **The Roadside Tree Law.** This Law, placing the trees within the right-of-way of a public road under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Department, has been administered as before. Many new pole lines have been erected, all of which have been examined by the Department, and recommendations made to save the trees wherever practicable.

A number of roads were mapped during the past summer with reference to their suitability for planting.

Advice on individual shade trees, and a tree census with recommendations, was compiled for the town of Kensington.

Montrose School for Girls

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 1927-1928

RECEIPTS.

State of Maryland—			
Salaries and Wages.....	\$27,259.21		
Expenses	7,511.07		
Accts. paid by Comp.....	22,517.09		
Accts. paid by C. P. B.	2,392.87		
New Sewerage System			
Paid Comptroller	3,702.23		
Honor Cottage Expenses			
Paid by Comptroller.....	42,902.76		
			\$106,285.23
Other Sources—			
Workroom	\$ 5,975.81		
Refunds	10.00		
S. Rosenbloom	500.00		
Farm Account	333.59		
Cash Sales	89.07		
		6,908.47	
Received from Comptroller for			
1926-27 Expenses	\$ 45.26	45.26	
			\$113,238.96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and Wages.....	\$ 28,176.71	
Repairs—		
General Repairs	\$ 3,318.94	
Motor Vehicle Repairs.....	234.93	
Repairs to Buildings.....	29.06	
		3,582.93
Expenses—		
Light and Power.....	\$ 1,626.43	
Traveling	520.80	
Transportation	316.86	
Communication	798.41	
Printing	24.16	
Other Expenses	1,475.24	
		4,761.90
Supplies—		
Food	\$ 6,500.51	
Forage and Veterinary.....	1,287.98	
Fuel	4,675.29	
Office Supplies and Stationery	139.60	
Medical and Surgical.....	416.19	
Educational	96.93	
Agricultural	2,650.20	
Motor Vehicles	245.86	
Household and Laundry.....	1,131.78	
Highways	349.80	
Other Supplies	220.54	
		17,714.68

Equipment—		
Office Equipment	\$ 76.09	
Household	740.35	
Educational	12.68	
Agricultural	587.03	
Other Equipment	2,340.14	
	<hr/>	3,756.29
Miscellaneous—		
Wearing Apparel	\$ 2,218.33	
Livestock	843.23	
New Sewerage System.....	3,727.23	
Honor Cottage	42,902.76	
Girls' Earnings	375.73	
Workroom Earnings	444.09	
S. Rosenbloom	3,044.56	
	<hr/>	53,555.93
Remittances—		
State Comptroller	\$ 3,031.80	3,031.80
		<hr/>
		\$114,580.24
Excess Disbursements over Receipts.....		\$ 1,341.28
Due from Comptroller of Sept. Expense....	\$ 990.54	
September Bills Paid in October.....	394.00	
	<hr/>	1,384.54
Balance.....		\$ 43.26
Balance September 30, 1927.....		956.74
		<hr/>
Balance September 29, 1928.....		\$ 1,000.00
Working Capital	\$1,000.00	
Bank Balance Sept. 29, 1928.....	\$ 9.46	
In Transit from Comptroller		
on September Expenses.....	990.54	
	<hr/>	1,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,000.00

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
FISCAL YEAR 1927-1928

ASSETS.

Available—		
Cash in Bank (Special)	\$ 915.02	
Cash in Bank (General)	9.46	
Due from Comptroller.....	990.54	
	<hr/>	\$ 1,915.02
<i>Capital.</i>		
Real Estate—		
Montrose Farm	\$49,000.00	
Texas Farm	9,000.00	
	<hr/>	58,000.00
Buildings—		
Administration	\$35,000.00	
Dormitory	3,000.00	
Receiving Cottage	90,000.00	
Stone Chapel	5,000.00	

Honor Cottage	99,853.50	
Barn	15,000.00	
Farmer's House	4,000.00	
Tenant House, No. 1.....	2,000.00	
Gate House	500.00	
Factory	3,000.00	
Wagon Shed	1,000.00	
Blacksmith Shop	500.00	
Hog House	1,000.00	
Chicken House	1,805.10	
Garage	3,000.00	
Canning House	2,000.00	
School Building	1,500.00	
Ice House and Hay Shed.....	1,000.00	
Tenant House, No. 2.....	1,500.00	
Coal Shed	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	271,658.60
Improvements—		
Macadam Road	\$13,994.48	
Water Supply System.....	4,400.00	
Concrete Walk	700.00	
Fences	1,200.00	
Miscellaneous	5,847.91	
Sewerage Plant	4,996.06	
	<hr/>	31,138.45
Equipment—		
House Furnishing	\$ 3,740.35	
Kitchen	1,200.00	
Hospital	900.00	
Office	376.09	
	<hr/>	6,216.44
Transportation—		
Automobiles	\$ 400.00	
Trucks	3,250.00	
	<hr/>	3,650.00
Farm—		
Implements	\$ 1,750.00	
Wagons and Harness.....	650.00	
	<hr/>	2,400.00
Miscellaneous—		
Dairy	\$ 150.00	
Musical Instruments	350.00	
	<hr/>	500.00
Livestock—		
Horses and Mules.....	\$ 1,631.00	
Dairy Herd	2,500.00	
Hogs	450.00	
Poultry	910.00	
Livestock—1927 Purchases.....	843.23	
	<hr/>	6,334.23
	<hr/>	\$381,812.74
LIABILITIES.		
State Treasurer	\$ 1,000.00	
Special Fund	915.02	
	<hr/>	1,915.02
Capital Surplus Sept. 30, 1928		\$379,897.72
Capital Surplus Sept. 30, 1927	\$331,608.06	

Amount Paid Through

Maintenance Surplus—

Construction New Sewerage...	\$ 3,727.23	
Honor Cottage	42,902.76	
Household Equipment	740.35	
Office Equipment	76.09	
Purchase of Livestock.....	843.23	
	<hr/>	48,289.66
		\$379,897.72

Maintenance Surplus.

Net Gain for the Year..... \$ 3,061.17

State Treasurer—

Girls' Workroom Earnings, etc.....	\$ 3,031.80	
Unexpended Appropriation	29.37	
	<hr/>	3,061.17

Public Service Commission

Cases were entered during the year as follows:

Formal Docket.....	143
Correspondence Docket.....	341
Short Notice and Reparatoin Docket.....	49
	<hr/>
Total.....	533

Including cases entered in earlier years and remaining open on the formal docket on January 1st, 1928, 141 cases were closed during the year.

In addition to the cases included in the above summary, 221 informal complaints were received and investigated during the year.

The year has seen the extension of electric service into sections of the State, particularly in Southern Maryland, where heretofore such service was not available, and if the present rate of expansion is continued it should be only a comparatively short time before every community of any size in the State will be receiving electric service.

Common carrier motor vehicle service, both passenger and freight, has been extended still further in order to accommodate the transportation needs of the various sections of the State and best to utilize the facilities furnished by the improved public highways.

The following table shows the number of corporations (other than automobile transportation companies) over which the Commission exercises jurisdiction with the capitalization of each, and other information relating to these corporations.

	Capital Stock	Funded Debt	Total Capitalization	Interest on Funded Debt	Dividends Declared on Capital Stock
Steam Railroad Companies.....	\$542,968,403	\$853,376,480	\$1,396,344,883	\$39,397,428	\$33,060,131
Electric Railway Companies.....	66,101,862	115,680,765	181,782,627	5,015,125	3,167,008
Electric Light Companies.....	33,025,678	53,848,759	86,874,437	694,165	1,659,492
Gas Companies.....	2,506,750	2,705,000	5,211,750	174,096	13,600
Gas and Electric Companies.....	53,960,499	91,343,400	145,303,899	3,184,959	4,043,957
Water Companies.....	1,049,523	461,736	1,511,259	25,003	41,631
Telephone Companies.....	29,864,175	1,000	29,865,175	50	2,356,238
Telegraph Companies.....	99,837,707	72,472,000	172,309,707	3,584,331	7,980,786
Express Companies.....	36,309,750	.....	36,309,750	.....	2,201,620
Steamboat Companies and Others.....	2,126,737	560,000	2,686,737	42,158	840
Bridge Companies.....	296,300	.....	296,300	.....	229,912
Sleeping Car Companies (Pullman Company).....	135,000,000	.....	135,000,000	.....	46,459,773
Miscellaneous Companies.....	1,523,550	596,000	2,119,550	18,030	35,000
Totals.....	\$1,004,570,934	\$1,191,045,140	\$2,195,616,074	\$52,135,345	\$101,249,988

The Board of Welfare

The number of prisoners at the penal institutions of the State again show marked increases.

The number of prisoners at the Maryland House of Correction at the end of the fiscal years during the past seven years is as follows:

	Men	Women
On September 30, 1922	463	.....
On September 30, 1923	583	.....
On September 30, 1924	694	.....
On September 30, 1925	688	.....
On September 30, 1926	680	74
On September 30, 1927	799	69
On September 30, 1928	886	72
On December 3, 1928	944	72

All women prisoners since 1926 are confined in this institution. Two years ago in their report, the Board of Welfare called attention to the necessity of additional and improved women's quarters, and provision was made in the Construction Loan Bill of 1927 for this purpose. The work authorized has now been completed at a cost of \$45,580.51, and with these added improvements, including dormitories and recreation field, the women prisoners of the State are now properly and decently housed.

At the same time, the Board called attention to the great increase in men prisoners at the House of Correction. At that time there were but 568 cells for their accommodation, necessitating the housing of 400 men, two in a cell. The Construction Loan Bill of 1927 made suitable provision for the construction of an entire new cell wing, containing 392 cells, which work necessitated provisions for entirely new administrative offices, new refrigerating plant, increased water supply, new bath facilities, new warden's residence, new out-door recreation centre, and a new three-story shop, and new increased power and heat.

These improvements have now been practically completed at a cost of \$700,030.88, and were fully in use by December 15, 1928.

From this loan and from the surplus earnings of the two institutions, much further work was done in extending and improving the kitchen, the dining rooms, renovating the plumbing and other necessary facilities requiring renovating or extension.

The number of prisoners at the Maryland Penitentiary at the end of the fiscal year (September 30) during the past seven years is as follows:

	Prisoners
September 30, 1922	863
September 30, 1923	933
September 30, 1924	1,048
September 30, 1925	1,120
September 30, 1926	1,065
September 30, 1927	1,029
September 30, 1928	1,157
December 3, 1928	1,204
Available cells at the Penitentiary.....	950

All available space within the walls is now occupied with necessary structures, except a small open space used for outdoor recreation and exercise, though entirely inadequate for that purpose.

The two institutions during the past year earned approximately \$57,148.45 in excess of the amounts estimated in advance.

University of Maryland

In addition to the following statement of the operating expenses of the University, a new dining hall at a cost of \$150,000 and a new chemistry building at a cost of \$210,000 have been completed within the year and new roads and walks laid at a cost of approximately \$56,000. The campus has also been improved through gradings and plantings.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1928

	Distribution of Income			Balance Oct. 1, 1927	Total Receipts 1927-1928	Expendi- tures 1927-1928	Balance Sept. 30, 1928
	From State Appro.	From U. S. Appro.	From Student Fees	From Other Source			
College Park:							
Educational Departments.....	\$268,047.44	\$49,343.88	\$332,068.48	\$162,766.99 116,986.12	\$918,193.49 160,668.23	\$788,511.74 152,710.41	\$129,681.75 7,957.82
Earning Departments.....							
Baltimore Schools:	\$268,047.44	\$49,343.88	\$332,068.48	\$309,753.11	\$1,078,861.72	\$941,222.15	\$137,639.57
School of Medicine.....	42,500.00		141,885.50	13,568.75	262,774.06	182,403.18	80,370.88
School of Dentistry.....			84,695.60	41,303.16	167,860.13	138,054.93	29,805.20
School of Law.....	36,000.00		41,041.00	598.44	105,823.59	58,490.67	46,832.92
School of Pharmacy.....	10,000.00		65,265.36	5,903.37	100,344.61	63,336.72	37,007.89
School of Business Administration.....			192.00		403.23	12.25	390.98
Central Office and Library.....	20,000.00			18,300.00	38,300.00	37,982.07	317.93
University Hospital:							
Eastern Branch—Princess Anne: School for Negro Students.....	\$108,500.00 111,300.00		\$333,079.46	\$79,673.72 316,724.41	\$675,005.62 432,292.66	\$480,279.82 425,448.98	\$194,725.80 6,843.68
Agricultural Experiment Station: State Fund for Research..... Ridgely Farm Sub-Station..... Biological Laboratory..... Hatch Fund..... Adams Fund..... Purnell Fund..... Station Farm Fund..... Cooperative Fellowship..... James Todd Trust Fund.....	\$66,900.00 5,000.00 5,500.00			\$518.71 7,821.48	\$66,900.00 5,960.24 13,321.48 15,186.05 15,396.47 43,898.77 26,884.15 5,186.76 161.40	\$66,900.00 5,918.20 15,984.53 15,186.75 15,464.82 42,965.96 29,010.60 3,128.24 161.40	\$42.04 2,663.05* 36.70* 68.35* 932.81 2,126.45* 2,058.52 None

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	Distribution of Income				Balance Oct. 1, 1927	Total Receipts 1927-1928	Expendi- tures 1927-1928	Balance Sept. 30, 1928
	From State Appro.	From U. S. Appro.	From Student Fees	From Other Source				
Agricultural and Home Economics								
Extension:								
State Smith Lever.....	\$46,287.11				None	\$46,287.11	\$46,287.11	None
County Demonstration	60,000.00				None	60,000.00	60,000.00	None
General Extension	15,000.00			\$18,673.24	\$1,784.17	35,457.41	33,885.20	\$1,572.21
Marketing Extension	10,000.00				None	10,000.00	10,000.00	None
Canning Extension	10,000.00				None	10,000.00	10,000.00	None
Advanced Registry Testing.....		\$56,287.11		7,614.06		7,614.06	7,860.44	246.38*
Federal Smith Lever.....		16,228.89			11,689.18	67,976.29	48,622.03	19,354.26
Federal Smith Lever Supplementary		10,000.00			4,512.53	20,741.42	16,804.34	3,937.08
Copper-Ketchum						10,000.00	1,897.48	8,102.52
	\$141,287.11	\$82,516.00		\$26,287.30	\$17,985.88	\$268,076.29	\$235,356.60	\$32,719.69**
Mining Extension:								
Mining Extension Fund.....	2,100.00	960.00			480.00	3,540.00	4,020.00	480.00***
Public Service and Regulatory:								
Funds handled through University.....								
Seed Inspection	\$9,700.00				None	\$9,700.00	\$9,700.00	None
State Horticulture	12,560.00				None	12,560.00	12,560.00	None
State Dairymen's Association	5,000.00				None	5,000.00	5,000.00	None
Insect Control Fund.....	10,000.00				\$324.24	10,324.24	13,858.78	\$3,534.54*
	\$37,260.00†				\$324.24	\$37,584.24	\$41,118.78	\$3,534.54***
GRAND TOTALS.....	\$769,014.55	\$215,319.88	\$667,378.94	\$773,398.34	\$307,896.92	\$2,733,009.23	\$2,359,181.23	\$373,828.00**

* Fund Overdraft.

** Net Credit Balance.

*** Net Overdraft.

† In addition the State made the following appropriations for other Public Service, the funds being expended through their respective offices under University supervision:

Maryland State Board of Agriculture.....	\$296,190.00
State Department of Forestry.....	48,780.00
Maryland Geological Survey	18,875.00
Maryland Weather Service	2,510.00
	<hr/>
	\$366,355.00

BALTIMORE'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN 1928

By H. FINDLAY FRENCH,

*Director, Industrial Bureau,
Baltimore Association of Commerce.*

Investment in new plant construction (as distinguished from local expansions) announced in Baltimore during the past twelve months was considerably larger than during any similar period in the city's history.

Indeed, new factory construction begun or authorized during the past year was so far in excess of any previous record as to overshadow all other phases of the city's industrial growth. This total for new plant investment announced during the past year was \$31,720,000, or 84.5 per cent of the entire sum reported for both new plants and the expansions of existing factories.

This tendency toward higher expenditures on new factories locating in Baltimore over the expansions of existing plants was apparent in 1927, when, for the first time on record, the new plant investment equalled the sum spent in expansions. Previous to 1927, the new plant investment was but a small fraction of the total. For example, in 1926 it was 20 per cent; in 1925, 17 per cent; in 1924, 23 per cent.

A partial explanation of this present trend, which may not, of course, be permanent, may be found in the fact that for many years the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company was engaged in carrying out its \$100,000,000 expansion program. For the first time since this bureau was organized, the past year witnessed no announcement of extension of facilities at Sparrows Point, although the plant, itself, reached a high peak both in labor employment and production. On the other hand, during the past few years there has been a noticeable tendency toward the location here of very large plants—a matter in which this city has previously been somewhat deficient when the number of large factories here are contrasted with similar plants in other cities.

As a matter of record, there were 44 new industries announced for Baltimore during 1928, with a proposed plant investment of \$31,720,000 and proposed labor requirements of 4,245 workers. Also 45 existing factories expanded their facilities at an expenditure of \$5,805,000, necessitating new labor demands of 3,519 workers. New industries and expansions combined, total a plant invest-

ment of \$37,525,000, and 7,764 additional workers. This was the largest plant investment to be announced in any year since 1920, and represents an increase of 219 per cent over 1927; 221 per cent over 1926; and 152 per cent over 1925.

It should be borne in mind that these figures are conservative as possible and, therefore, in no sense comparable to claims made by various cities, many of which list all types of business under the head of "industry". For instance, one of the new acquisitions, included in the above totals, will construct a plant scheduled, in the not distant future, to employ from 20,000 to 25,000 persons. In the above total, the number of workers assigned to this plant has been 1,500, representing the initial opening of the plant.

It is an interesting fact that the Industrial Bureau has worked with each firm of large consequence locating in Baltimore during the past year, and that such firms total 98 per cent of the total new plant investment. Of the 44 new industries, 24 represent out-of-town concerns, financed by outside capital. With a single exception, the 20 new firms financed by local capital were comparatively small size and represented less than 2 per cent of the total plant investment for the year.

The maintenance of diversity in manufacture was again emphasized by the fact that, of the 44 new industries reported for 1928, 30 separate and distinct lines are represented.

Aside from the location of specific industries, the greatest potential industrial development revolved about plans for the construction of an outstanding airport in Baltimore, which held imminent promise of concentrating here the major share of eastern aircraft manufacture. In February, the announcement that the Glenn L. Martin Company of Cleveland, one of the largest manufacturers of aircraft, with which the Industrial Bureau had been actively working for a number of years, would leave Cleveland and erect an extensive plant on the proposed Baltimore airport, gave most tangible indication that the desired result could be achieved. It would serve no good purpose to enumerate the many changes which have come about since that time, which, for one reason or another, have thus far prevented any manufacturing development in connection with what is now the proposed Baltimore airport plan. What the final outcome will be depends on a number of circumstances, predictions in regard to which are apt to be futile at the present juncture.

Without question, the new plant of the Western Electric Company, construction of which will begin shortly after the first of the year, is the greatest single industrial acquisition of the last twelve months. Indeed, from many points of view, it is the major event in the city's industrial life since the conclusion of the World War. When completed, this new acquisition will be the largest enterprise within the corporate limits of Baltimore, and second in size and importance only to the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company. A very pleasing feature of this acquisition is the friendly attitude of its officials toward its employees, a fact which should not be overlooked when so many thousands of local families will in future find themselves upon its pay roll. Baltimore was not chosen by this nationally known concern until other rival Atlantic Seaboard cities had been thoroughly investigated, and Baltimore's advantages demonstrated to be superior.

Still another announcement of unusual importance during the past year was the selection of Baltimore as the location of a branch factory by Proctor and Gamble of Cincinnati, Ohio, the largest makers of soap in this country. This plant, the construction of which will get under way early in 1929, will involve the expenditure of many millions of dollars, and add another landmark to the city's water front. This is a second concern to be secured during the year whose relations with workers are cited throughout the nation as a model.

Another event of real importance was the decision of the Asiatic Petroleum Company to erect here a \$1,000,000 asphalt and storage plant. The Tidewater Associated Oil Company also selected this city as a center for a large distribution area. The Crown Cork and Seal Company, Inc. began an expansion program which will involve an expenditure of \$1,500,000. The Prudential Refining Corporation made improvements and additions to its plant at a cost in excess of \$1,000,000.

Many local industries shared in the nation-wide tendency toward consolidation and centralization of effort. The merger at the end of 1927 of the Crown Cork & Seal Company with the New Process Cork Company of Brooklyn, New York, and the removal of the latter plant to Baltimore, thus giving this city the largest concern of its kind in the world, was followed in rapid succession by the combining of this city's two largest dairies, the Western Maryland Dairy Company and the Fairfield Farms Dairy,

and the acquisition of the umbrella manufacturing concern of Gans Brothers by Siegel Rothschild Company. Local plants operated by concerns with headquarters in other cities also were active in consolidation. The Marathon Paper Mills Company of Chicago acquired by purchase the Menasha Printing & Carton Company; the Continental Can Company of New York purchased the local plants of the United States Can Company and the Southern Can Company; the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Company acquired controlling interest in Southern Dairies; while the Continental Roofing & Manufacturing Company merged with the H. F. Watson Paper Company of Erie, Penna., and the Ruberoid Company of New York City. Certain departments of the Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Company were merged with the General Cables Corporation.

In addition to the Western Electric Company, as noted above, there were a number of smaller acquisitions and enlargements in the foundry and machine shop lines. The new concerns include the Acerite Steel Corporation, special alloy castings; Lilly Brass Company; and the Duradene Company, manufacturer of permanent hair waving machinery and supplies. Firms expanding in this line included the Holland Manufacturing Company, producer of nails, staples, tacks, etc., which concern also acquired plants in other cities; the Virginia Barrel Company, which added a new steel drum department; a 40,000 square foot addition to the plant of the Central Foundry Company; the very large expansion of the Crown Cork & Seal Company, already noted; an addition to the facilities of A. Weiskettel & Son Company, stoves, ranges, etc., the full utilization of Black & Decker of its local plant facilities and purchase of factories in other cities; a new warehouse for the National Enameling & Stamping Company, and another for the International Harvester Company; the Consolidated Electrical Appliance Corporation purchased the plant of the Liberty Yeast Company, where it is engaged in the production of an electrical range; the American Tin Company got under way in a plant equipped for producing ingots from scrap.

Foodstuffs lines, as are inevitable in a growing city, were also quite active. The National Biscuit Company increased its floor space by about 20 per cent; the Gelfand Manufacturing Company, in addition to a large plant on the Pacific Coast, established a number of local branch factories, and opened up a new line of products in addition to its mayonnaise, relishes, etc. The Pompeian Cor-

poration was organized to take over the plant of the Pompeian-Romanza Corporation, the largest olive oil concern in the United States. Large additions were made to its former facilities. The J. W. Crook Stores Company acquired by purchase a home site twice its former size, into which it moved its manufacturing departments. An important addition in this line was the formation of the Oil Seed Crushing Corporation, which is engaged in the production of cocoanut and other oils. The Peerless Cake Company was a new concern to begin production; Pariser's Bakery added a two-story addition.

The soft drink field was featured by the considerable expansion in production of the Mavis Corporation. In addition to an increase in output of its local plant, it established branch plants in many of the leading cities of the nation. Practically all firms engaged in the bottling trade operated satisfactorily during the year.

The Independent Ice Company erected a storage warehouse as an addition to its facilities; while the Eastern Specialty Company began the manufacture of confectionery.

Among the clothing activities noted during the year was the erection of a new home for Cohen, Goldman & Co., containing about 54,000 square feet of floor space, and for I. C. Isaacs & Company. The Baltimore Silk Label Company also began production. The K. M. W. Suit & Cloak Company moved into new and larger quarters, as did also the Wm. H. Towles & Company. The Nu-Way Clothing Manufacturing Company was another new firm to incorporate.

One of the most active lines was in dry cleaning and dyeing, an unexpected opening in this field presenting itself. In addition to expansions of facilities on the part of the older concerns, three new firms opened plants in the course of the year: United States Cleaners and Dyers, Dollar Dry Cleaning Company, and the Lord Baltimore Dry Cleaning Company. The Woodberry Bleach & Dye Works considerably augmented its equipment.

Among chemicals, several important expansions of the larger local plants occurred. Chief among these was the Davison Chemical Company's addition to its sulphuric acid plant, and an acid plant by the Standard Wholesale Acid and Phosphate Works, which later in the year was doubled, a muriatic acid plant and another warehouse being included in the program of augmented facilities. The Summers Fertilizer Company announced a new addition

to be used for the production of superphosphates, thus making complete its production end at its own home. In addition, the Davison Chemical Company purchased numerous fertilizer plants in various sections of the nation, making it the third largest concern in this line in the country. Another large expansion announced was that of the Chemical and Pigments Company, second largest producer of lithopone in the world. This concern will enlarge its St. Helena plant to provide both for augmented production of lithopone, and also for two other lines new to Baltimore. Chase and Waring of New York erected a laboratory building on the outskirts of the city which is to be used for experimentation purposes, chiefly in gases. The Paragon Chemical Company took over the building formerly occupied by the Argol Sulphide Company at Curtis Bay for manufacture of chromic acids, etc. A modern plant for production of electric illumination equipment, the illuminant being neon, a rare gas, was acquired; as was also a branch plant of the Kansas City Oxygen Gas Company. This latter concern is engaged in the production of compressed gases largely medical, and is said to have the largest capacity in its line in the United States. Virginia Lee, Inc., manufacturer of cosmetics, moved from Cleveland, Ohio, to a Baltimore location.

The local refinery of the Standard Oil Company, as has been the case for many years, steadily expanded during the past twelve months. The Prudential Refining Corporation took over the plant of the Prudential Oil Corporation, and announced its purpose of increasing its capacity from 6,000 barrels daily to 10,000 barrels; and augmenting its force by 350 workers. The American Oil Company and the Island Export Company increased their storage capacities to a considerable extent.

In furniture and woodwork, expansions occurred with the following companies; the Standard Metal Weatherstrip Company moved into a new and larger home, and added screens as a new line; the General Elevator Company erected a large addition to be used for manufacturing purposes; the National Casket Company also built an addition to its plant; the Chesapeake Manufacturing Company built a branch plant for furniture production; while the Bagby Furniture Company met a growing demand for cheaper furniture by rearranging and reequipping its plant for the production of a less expensive line. The Melvale Equipment Corporation built a woodworking

plant. The Disappearing Screen Company, with two factories in operation on the Pacific Coast, opened up a Baltimore plant to meet Eastern demands.

The firm of Edward Katsinger Company of Chicago, bakers' ware, operated a small plant here during 1928, and has announced its intention to begin immediately the erection of a large factory in Highlandtown. This company is said to be the oldest and largest producer in its line in the United States. Aside from the absorption by the Continental Can Company of the local plants of the Southern Can Company and the U. S. Can Company, a new company was incorporated to manufacture tin cans on a large scale. This was the Independent Can Company.

In the printing line, among the items noted the Baltimore Daily American ceased publication; the Integrity Show Print Company, which specializes in large theatrical and commercial posters, began operations; the Book Binding Corporation was organized; Ink., Inc., built a new home at Towson, while the Baltimore Salesbook Company, one of the city's most steadily expanding firms, found it necessary to erect a large addition.

Two changes occurred in the paper box manufacturing field; Hinde & Dauch Paper Company, the largest manufacturer in the country of corrugated fibre products, purchased and enlarged the plant of the Charles M. Raffel Company; and Bartgis Brothers Company moved into a new and much larger location at Ilchester. In addition to augmented box production, this firm is erecting a paper board plant which will have a daily capacity of 40 tons. The Chesapeake Paperboard Company has begun construction work on three new buildings which will, when completed, enable the firm to increase its daily output from 30 tons to 100 tons, in addition to which it will also produce paperboard for the manufacture of corrugated shipping cases.

The shoe production line was represented by the entrance of two small firms into that business, the Kessler-Levine Shoe Manufacturing Company and the Albert Industrial Corporation, children's shoes. Rubber heels' and soles' concerns were the Scully Rubber Company and an addition to the facilities of the Monarch Rubber Company which enabled it to increase its output by about 40 per cent. Orlove & Schwartz, maker of ladies' belts and handbags, doubled its floor space and product. The Buchheimer-Marshall Company was organized to deal in a full line of leather goods. Albert Siegel, Inc. of New York

City moved its plant to Baltimore. It produces ladies' belts, handbags and other leather goods.

Aside from some consolidation tendency among the laundries, there was little new construction or expansion in this line, a two-story addition to the plant of the Elite Laundry Company being the largest recorded.

The Williamsport Wire Rope Company opened a new line of production in this city in its plant at Sparrows Point; A. De Bernardo began production of artificial marble and imitation travertine; the K. & C. Button and Novelty Company began production of celluloid buttons and belt buckles. American Feed Products, Inc. was organized to produce animal foods; the San-O-Tox Company began the output of a full line of janitors' supplies; Irving H. Hahn Company fitted up an establishment for the manufacture of military insignia and society metal goods; Julian F. Friez & Sons, the largest manufacturer in the country of meteorological instruments, erected a two-story addition; the Benedict Stone Company moved into a new and much larger home, where it will more than double its former output of manufactured stone; the Stieff Company added a second story to its silverware manufacturing plant in addition to pursuing its policy of establishing branch stores in other cities; the Locke Insulator Corporation, among other expansions, erected an addition which will be used for testing high voltage porcelain; as the first step in its expansion program, the Monumental Clay Products Company built a new warehouse; the Continental Roofing and Manufacturing Company made a considerable warehouse addition; while the George L. Seldner Company is moving to a new home where it gathered its bedding manufacturing departments under a single roof in more ample quarters, beside beginning a new line for felt used in upholstering. Robertson Factories, Inc., of Taunton, Massachusetts established a plant here for the manufacture of ruffle curtains; the Watt Company was incorporated to produce household specialties.

In addition to the warehouses, both new and enlargements, noted in the foregoing summary, the cold storage warehouse of C. Hoffberger & Company containing approximately 1,500,000 cu. ft. of space is nearing completion.

The value of building permits for the first eleven months of 1928 surpass by 16 per cent the total for the twelve months of 1927, thus indicating a resumption of

activity in this line comparable with former normal years following the rather pronounced slump in 1927. This 1928 gain was affected despite a very definite falling off in dwelling construction, which has heretofore been of dominating size. In fact, the total number of permits for dwelling construction during the past year will approximate 2,600, which is the smallest for any year since this city's acute housing shortage became pronounced in 1921. Dwelling permits from 1921 are as follows: 1921, 1,883 dwellings; 1922, 3,500 dwellings; 1923, 4,203 dwellings; 1924, 4,979 dwellings; 1925, 5,970 dwellings; 1926, 4,871 dwellings; 1927, 3,343 dwellings; 1928, (11 months) 2,440 dwellings. It is evident, therefore, that housing facilities are, at the moment, adequate to meet current needs.

In general, employment in industry throughout the year was upon a better plane than was the case in 1927. While there was a slowing down in certain lines, this lag was definitely improved toward the end of the year. Baltimore's industrial progress is essential to continued prosperity in all lines of local business. In this respect the past twelve months have been the most gratifying of any similar period in the city's history, and the outlook for the coming year, at this time, seems bright with promise.

STAFF OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND STATISTICS

Name	Address	Title
Dr. J. Knox Insley.....	Baltimore.....	Commissioner
Dr. Samuel A. Keene.....	Baltimore.....	Medical Examiner
Dr. Anna S. Abercrombie.....	Baltimore.....	Medical Examiner
Dr. Edward A. Kitlowski.....	Baltimore.....	Examining Physician and Psychiatrist
Kathryne P. Rogers.....	Baltimore.....	Chief Clerk
A. Louise Murphy.....	Baltimore.....	Statistician
Harry LeBrun.....	Towson.....	Inspector
William D. Bloom.....	Catonsville.....	Inspector
August W. Miller.....	Mt. Winans.....	Inspector
James E. Magill.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
Benjamin C. Green.....	Towson.....	Inspector
Edgar P. Eyler.....	Hagerstown.....	Inspector
Lewis B. Francis.....	Salisbury.....	Inspector
Edith S. Maynard.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
Mary M. Wootton.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
William E. B. Grant.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
Monica McCarthy.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
August H. Siegmund.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
Mack Herzog.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
John F. Duggan.....	Baltimore.....	Inspector
Catherine Hughes.....	Baltimore.....	Permit Officer
Selma B. Cone.....	Baltimore.....	Stenographer-Secretary
Elizabeth D. Sanders.....	Annapolis.....	Senior Clerk
Margaret A. Clarke.....	Baltimore.....	Senior Stenographer
Helen E. Spencer.....	Baltimore.....	Junior Stenographer
Ellen Steinhorn.....	Baltimore.....	Junior Stenographer
Mary F. Riley.....	Baltimore.....	Junior Typist
Louis F. Duge.....	Baltimore.....	Boiler Inspector
Henry Helmrich.....	Baltimore.....	Boiler Inspector

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